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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—BULLETIN No. 41

HENRY W. HENSHAW, *Chief*

CHRONOLOGY AND INDEX

OF THE MORE IMPORTANT EVENTS IN

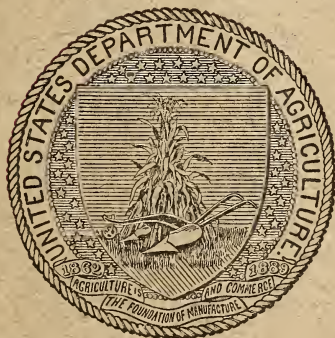
AMERICAN GAME PROTECTION

1776-1911

BY

T. S. PALMER

Assistant Chief, Biological Survey



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1912

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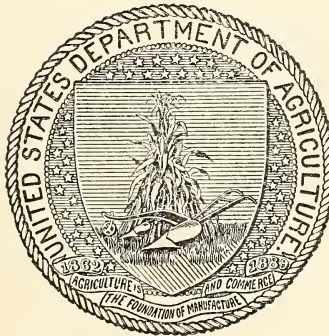
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., November 27, 1911.

SIR: I respectfully transmit herewith for publication as Bulletin No. 41 of the Biological Survey a Chronology and Index of the more important events in American Game Protection from 1776 to 1911, by Dr. T. S. Palmer, Assistant Chief of the Biological Survey. Requests are constantly received for information regarding various matters connected with the protection of game, and particularly as to the States which have adopted certain measures. From the information on file the following index has been prepared to answer such inquiries and also to make the facts more generally available.

Respectfully,

HENRY W. HENSHAW,
Chief, Biological Survey.

Hon. JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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CHRONOLOGY AND INDEX OF THE MORE IMPORTANT EVENTS IN AMERICAN GAME PROTECTION, 1776-1911.

INTRODUCTION.

Game protection in the United States has been gradually developed during a period of nearly 300 years and has been marked by an immense volume of legislation. In no other country in the world have laws for the protection of game been passed in such numbers or amended so frequently. Among the characteristic features of American game legislation are the division of birds into three groups—game birds, nongame birds, and noxious species; the restrictions on hunting by nonresidents; the limitations on the quantity of game that may be killed at certain times; the prohibition of export and sale; the system of enforcement by State officers; and the maintenance of this system largely by receipts from hunting licenses.

DEFINITIONS OF GAME.

The mammals and birds which have been the subject of this extended legislation have varied considerably at different times, as have the definitions of the groups. Frank Forester, writing in 1848, declared:

Game is an arbitrary term, implying, in its first and most correct sense, those animals, whether of fur or feather, which are the natural pursuit of certain high breeds of dogs.

Under this heading he included the bison, mountain sheep, antelope, moose, elk, caribou, deer, rabbit, varying hare, black or brown bear, and grizzly bear, and added:

This is the utmost limit that I can assign to the quadruped game of this country; as I can not lend my humble sanction to the shooting squirrels, racoons, or opossums out of trees, and calling that sportsmanship; any more than I can assent to shooting thrushes, crow blackbirds, pigeons, meadowlarks, and reed-birds, and calling them game.

Under birds he included wild turkeys, quail, grouse, ptarmigan, coot, rail, plover, snipe, and other bay birds, woodcock, geese, swans, and ducks. (*Field Sports in America*, I, pp. 21, 23, 26-34.)

In 1886 the committee on protection of birds of the American Ornithologists' Union prepared a definition of game birds which, with slight modifications, has been generally accepted. This definition was based on natural groups, as follows:

The following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, and river and sea ducks; the Rallidæ, commonly known as rails, coots, mudhens, and gallinules; the Limicolæ, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tattlers, and curlews; the

Gallinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, and quail. (Forest and Stream, XXVI, p. 84, Feb. 25, 1886.)

In 1887 the Boone and Crockett Club in its constitution defined big game as follows:

Under the heading of American large game are included the following animals: Black and brown bear, grizzly bear, polar bear, buffalo (bison), mountain sheep, woodland caribou, barren-ground caribou, cougar, muskox, white goat, elk (wapiti), wolf (not coyote), prong-horned antelope, moose, Virginia deer, mule deer, and Columbian black-tailed deer. (Art. IV.)

In 1898 the list was modified by omitting the wolf.

In 1900 the Biological Survey, utilizing these definitions, limited the term, so far as applied to North American species, to four well-marked groups of mammals and four of birds, namely: 1, ruminants and peccaries (Ungulata); 2, bears and raccoons (Carnivora); 3, rabbits and squirrels (Rodentia); 4, opossums (Marsupialia); 5, swans, geese, brant, and ducks (Anatidæ); 6, rails, coots, mudhens, and gallinules (Rallidæ); 7, shorebirds, including plover, woodcock, sandpipers, and curlews (Limicolæ); 8, wild turkeys, grouse, pheasants, partridges, and quail (Gallinæ). (Biol. Survey, Bull. No. 14, p. 11, 1900.)

The extent to which definitions have been incorporated in statutory law shows even greater variations. In the English laws game is defined as "hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game, and bustards" (Game Act, 1831, sec. 2), while the term ground game is applied to hares and rabbits (Ground Game Act, 1880, sec. 8). Game proper thus includes only the Gallinæ and the Otididæ (bustards). Deer, waterfowl, and shore birds are not included, and protection of shore birds and wild fowl is provided under the Wild Birds' Protection Act of 1880.

In Bouvier's Law Dictionary game is defined as "Birds and beasts of a wild nature obtained by fowling and hunting," and in the Code of Mississippi as "All kinds of animals and birds found in the state of nature commonly so-called." Game birds are defined in the law of Michigan of 1899 as "Any birds protected by this act," and a law of Maine enacted the same year declares the term "shall be construed to mean the ruffed grouse or partridge, all species of the pheasant, woodcock, snipe, plover, and rail, and all ducks enumerated in this act. The term game animals shall be construed to mean moose, caribou, and deer." (Acts, 1899, ch. 42, sec. 50.)

Since 1886 the definition of game birds recommended by the American Ornithologists' Union has been incorporated in the laws of a number of States, so that at present there is general uniformity in limiting the term to four natural groups. In some States, however, the list is modified by the addition of a few species. California adds the glossy ibis; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, the reedbird and blackbird; a few States, the robin; and a number of States in the South and West, the dove.

DEVELOPMENT OF GAME LAWS.

The history of the development of the complex game laws of to-day from the simple provisions of colonial times is both interesting and valuable in showing the numerous experiments which have been tried and have resulted in failure, and in throwing light on present problems. Many provisions, such as restrictions on sale and export, considered recent, are in reality very old; while, on the other hand, legislation prohibiting spring shooting of waterfowl and summer shooting of woodcock and shore birds is comparatively recent, owing in large measure to the generally accepted, but erroneous, idea that migratory birds require little protection and may be shot as long as they are present in spring and as soon as they appear in late summer.

The earliest game laws were probably the hunting privileges granted in 1629 by the West India Co. to persons planting colonies in New Netherlands, and the provisions regarding the right of hunting in the Massachusetts Bay Colonial Ordinance of 1647 and the New Jersey Concessions of Agreements of 1678. The years intervening between 1629 and 1911 may be conveniently divided into two periods of approximately equal length—a colonial period and a modern period. The latter period is the more important and the one with which we are mainly concerned. In the century and a third since the Revolution a vast number of experiments have been made in game protection. Many of the laws passed were soon repealed and are now forgotten, but some contained suggestions which are still valuable. The object of the present publication is to furnish access to the more important ideas, to show briefly the development of the present system, and to direct attention to some of the more important facts in the history of game protection.

The index is in no sense a complete index to the mass of statute law enacted since 1776, but merely a guide to some of the more important provisions. In order to keep the subject matter within reasonable limits it has been restricted chiefly to legislation, decisions of the courts, and organization of the more important game protective associations and the game warden service in the several States. A few other facts of general interest have been incorporated, such as the dates of introduction or extermination of some of the more important species; the dates of publication of some of the more important works dealing with legislation or the history of game protection, establishment of public parks and private preserves, and the origin of certain ideas which have had an effect on the protection of game.

At the end of the colonial period 12 colonies had enacted game laws. Close seasons had been provided for deer in all the colonies except Georgia; and for wild turkeys, heath hens, partridges, and quail in New York. Several of the colonies had laws prohibiting hunting on Sunday or hunting with fire at night. Massachusetts in

1710 had prohibited the use of boats or canoes with sails, or canoes disguised with hay, sedge, or seaweed for hunting waterfowl. Restrictions on export and sale of deer skins were also in force in some of the colonies. The beginnings of the warden system had been made in Massachusetts and New Hampshire about the middle of the eighteenth century, but these comparatively few statutes were all that were considered necessary.

By 1800 the number of States which had found it desirable to pass game legislation had been increased from 12 to 14 by the addition of Vermont and Georgia.

By 1850 comparatively little game legislation had been enacted, although the list of States having such laws had increased to 19, which included the thirteen original States and Maine, Vermont, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Indian Territory, thus comprising all the States along the coast from the New Brunswick boundary to the mouth of the Mississippi River, together with Indian Territory. The only game law in force west of the Mississippi was the restriction on hunting on Indian lands. No protection for nongame birds was provided until the passage of the first laws protecting insectivorous birds in Connecticut and New Jersey in 1850.

In the decade from 1851 to 1860 game laws were passed for the first time in 12 States, increasing the total number to 31. These States included Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, east of the Mississippi River; Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and California in the West; and Louisiana and Texas in the South. The first law prohibiting the use of ferrets in hunting rabbits was passed in Rhode Island in 1860. The only provision for warden service was for local moose wardens in Maine in 1852.

In the decade from 1861 to 1870 the list of States was still further increased by 10. The chief advance was in the Rocky Mountain States—in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming; farther west in Nevada and Washington; and in the Middle West in Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia. The first efforts to restrict spring shooting were made in Ohio,¹ 1861, and Michigan, 1863 and 1869; and shooting waterfowl from blinds placed in open water was prohibited locally in North Carolina in 1870.

In the decade from 1871 to 1880 the progress of game legislation extended to 48 States by the addition of North and South Dakota, Utah, and Oregon in the West; Arkansas and New Mexico in the South; and the District of Columbia in the East. The waste of game (Wyoming, 1871) and hide hunting (Oregon, 1874) were prohibited, and the first statutes were enacted limiting bags of game birds (Iowa, 1878) and providing rest days for wildfowl (Maryland,

¹ This law (Acts 1861, p. 173) was local. Earlier laws covering a few species were enacted in Rhode Island in 1846 and in Michigan in 1859. The former prohibited spring shooting of wood duck, black duck, woodcock, and snipe; the latter restricted killing of mallard and teal.

1872, and New Jersey, 1879). Destructive methods of hunting wild-fowl were restricted by prohibiting the use of boats propelled by steam or sail (New Jersey, 1879), and market hunting was prohibited (Arkansas, 1875). This period also marked the beginning of the nonresident license legislation (New Jersey, 1873, and Delaware, 1879) and the establishment of the first game commissions (California and New Hampshire, 1878). The first publication of the game laws in pamphlet form appeared in New York in 1873.

In the decade from 1881 to 1890 the first game laws were passed in the Territories of Arizona and Oklahoma. Measures were adopted prohibiting hunting in the snow (Delaware, 1887), on highways (Kansas, 1886), or for millinery purposes (Wisconsin, 1887). The first salaried wardens were appointed (Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, 1887). The model law for the protection of nongame birds was enacted in two States (New York, 1886, and Pennsylvania, 1889).

The decade 1891 to 1900 was marked by the first real Federal legislation. In 1900 the earliest game provision for Alaska was incorporated in the Alaska Civil Code, although the first general game law for the Territory did not pass until 1902. The year 1900 also marked the final passage of the earliest general Federal statute, commonly known as the Lacey Act, which became a law after being under consideration by Congress for three years. Jacking deer (New York, 1897) and dove baiting (Georgia, 1898) were prohibited, and training dogs on game birds was regulated (Michigan, 1891). The modern system of hunting licenses was established by provision for resident and nonresident licenses in 1895 in several States and for guide licenses in Maine, 1897, and Wyoming, 1899.

In the decade from 1901 to 1910 a number of new restrictions were placed on the statute books, among which may be mentioned prohibition of the use of automatic guns (Pennsylvania, 1907) and silencers (Maine, North Dakota, and Washington, 1909), the requirement of a license to photograph big game in winter (Wyoming, 1905), and provision for paying for damages to crops by deer (Vermont, 1902). The propagation of game has received widespread attention through the so-called "more game movement" inaugurated in 1908.

New impetus was given to game protection through the establishment of sportsmen's journals in the early seventies, and this movement was almost immediately reflected in an increased volume of legislation; so that during the last three decades of the century the number of laws rapidly increased.

GAME LAWS ENACTED 1901 TO 1910.

The following table shows the number of game laws enacted during the decade from 1901 to 1910. A cipher indicates that there was no legislative session in the State for that year and a dotted line

signifies that although the legislature was in session no game law was passed.

Number of game laws enacted, 1901-1910.

State.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Total.
Alabama.....	28	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	35
Alaska.....		1						1			2
Arizona.....	1	0	1	0	2	0		0	1	0	5
Arkansas.....	4	0	5	0	6	0	5	0	7	0	27
California.....	4	0	1	0	6	0	4	0	11	0	26
Colorado.....	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	9
Connecticut.....	4	0	6	0	5	0	4	0	6	0	25
Delaware.....	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	5	0	12
District of Columbia.....	1					1					2
Florida.....	2	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	1	0	17
Georgia.....	1	1	4	1	1			1			9
Idaho.....	0	1	0	1		0	3	0	3	0	8
Illinois.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	6
Indiana.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	9
Iowa.....	0	1	0	4	0	2	1	0	3	0	11
Kansas.....	1	0	4	0	3	0	5	1	1	0	15
Kentucky.....	0	3	0	4	0	1	0		0	1	9
Louisiana.....	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	6	14
Maine.....	13	0	14	0	5	0	4	0	8	0	44
Maryland.....	0	25	0	18	0	18	0	19	0	10	90
Massachusetts.....	5	5	7	5	8	10	11	8	12	9	80
Michigan.....	5	0	3	0	4	0	15	0	3	0	30
Minnesota.....	5	1	1	0	3	0	3	0	5	0	18
Mississippi.....	0		0	1	0	1	0		0	2	4
Missouri.....	1	0		0	1	0	2	0	1	0	5
Montana.....	2	0	4	0	2	0	6	0	5	0	19
Nebraska.....	1	0		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
Nevada.....	3	0	2	0	1	0		0	2	0	8
New Hampshire.....	3	0	4	0		0	4	0	9	0	20
New Jersey.....	2	7	3	6	1	1	3	7	3	5	38
New Mexico.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	6
New York.....	12	13	17	11	16	6	6	2	4	7	94
North Carolina.....	38	0	54	0	67	0	71	7	79	0	316
North Dakota.....	3	0	1	0		0		0	2	0	6
Ohio.....	0	1	0	1	0		0	2		1	5
Oklahoma.....		0	1	0	1	0			2	4	8
Oregon.....	1	0	2	0	7	0	4	0	1	0	15
Pennsylvania.....	7	0	5	0	3	0	7	0	2	0	24
Rhode Island.....	2	0	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	3	17
South Carolina.....		1	1		5	3	2	4		2	18
South Dakota.....	2	0	3	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	11
Tennessee.....	24	0	9	0	9	0	1	0	8	0	51
Texas.....	1	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	9
Utah.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
Vermont.....	0	2	0	6	0	5	0	9	0	12	34
Virginia.....	0	23	2	4	0	3	0	4	0	2	38
Washington.....	2	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	7	0	16
West Virginia.....	1	0	1	0		0	1	0	1	0	4
Wisconsin.....	3	0	3	0	7	0	17	0	1	0	31
Wyoming.....	2	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	15
Total.....	193	85	184	65	190	55	207	70	210	64	1,324

The total number of laws, exclusive of bounty laws and appropriation acts, was 1,324, an average of about 133 per annum, or 265 for each biennial period. The States which have passed the greatest number of game laws during these years were North Carolina, 316; New York, 94; Maryland, 90; Massachusetts, 80; and Tennessee, 51. Those which have passed the smallest number were Alaska and District of Columbia, 2 each; Mississippi, Nebraska, and West Virginia, 4 each; Arizona, Missouri, Ohio, and Utah, 5 each. These numbers do not indicate the amount of game legislation so much as the difference in manner of enactment, some States making each special provision or local law a separate act, while others group all the game legislation of a session in a single act. The figures are chiefly of relative value. Absolute accuracy is difficult of attainment, both

because game measures are occasionally embodied in laws relating to other subjects and because in case of certain measures there is room for difference of opinion as to whether they should or should not be considered game laws. The numbers are conservative, however, and the totals show less, rather than more, than the actual number of laws passed.

SUMMARY OF GAME PROTECTION BY STATES.

In the following table the dates of adoption of 10 of the more important features of the game law are shown for each State, from the earliest dates to 1910. Figures in black-face type indicate the first enactment of the kind.

Summary of game protection by States.

State.	First game law.	Deer.		Spring shooting prohibited (water-fowl).	Non-game birds (moult law).	Bag limits.	Export.	Sale prohibited (all protected game).	Resident licenses.	State wardens.
		(Does protected).	Hound-ing prohibited.							
Alabama.....	1822	1907	.....	.....	1907	1907	1907	1907	1907	1907
Alaska.....	1900	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902	1900	.....	1908	.....
Arizona.....	1887	1897	.....	1887	.....	1901	1893	1903	.....	1887
Arkansas.....	1875	.....	.....	.....	1897	.....	1889	1903	.....	.....
California.....	1852	1883	1901	1901	1905	1901	1895	.....	1907	1878
Colorado.....	1867	1899	1891	.....	1903	1891	1891	.....	1903	1891
Connecticut.....	1677	1893	.....	1907	1901	1899	1677	.....	1907	1895
Delaware.....	1721	.....	.....	.....	1901	.....	1891	.....	.....	1879
District of Columbia.	1878	.....	.....	.....	1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	1828	.....	.....	.....	1901	1895	1893	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	1790	.....	.....	.....	1903	1903	1899	.....	1911	1911
Idaho.....	1864	.....	1883	1903	.....	1899	1899	1899	1903	1899
Illinois.....	1853	1899	.....	.....	1899	1903	1879	1899	1903	1899
Indiana.....	1857	.....	1879	.....	1891	1901	1879	.....	1903	1899
Iowa.....	1857	1898	.....	.....	1907	1878	1878	.....	1909	1897
Kansas.....	1861	1908	.....	.....	.....	1905	1876	1897	1905	1905
Kentucky.....	1861	.....	1872	.....	1902	.....	1904	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	1857	1904	.....	.....	1904	1904	1904	.....	1908	1908
Maine.....	1830	.....	1883	1901	1901	1883	1899	.....	.....	1880
Maryland.....	1730	.....	.....	.....	.....	1910	.....	.....	.....	1896
Massachusetts.....	1694	1898	1902	1870	1886	1910	1886	.....	1908	1886
Michigan.....	1859	.....	1887	1879	1905	1895	1881	1901	1895	1887
Minnesota.....	1858	.....	1889	1899	1903	1891	1871	1901	1899	1887
Mississippi.....	1803	1906	.....	.....	1904	1906	1906	1906	.....	.....
Missouri.....	1851	1905	.....	.....	1905	1905	1877	1905	1905	1895
Montana.....	1870	.....	1887	1905	.....	1897	1885	1897	1905	1895
Nebraska.....	1860	1901	.....	.....	.....	1901	1897	1907	1901	1901
Nevada.....	1861	1901	1903	1903	.....	1901	1899	1901	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	1741	.....	1895	1885	1901	1899	1885	.....	1909	1878
New Jersey.....	1722	1909	.....	1908	1901	1903	1901	.....	1909	1894
New Mexico.....	1880	1903	.....	.....	.....	1903	1895	1897	1909	1903
New York.....	1705	.....	1788	1903	1886	1886	1900	1911	1908	1888
North Carolina.....	1738	.....	.....	.....	1903	1907	1877	.....	.....	1903
North Dakota.....	1875	.....	1891	1899	1909	1887	1887	.....	1895	1895
Ohio.....	1857	.....	.....	1900	1902	1902	1894	1908	.....	1886
Oklahoma.....	1890	1895	1909	.....	1909	1909	1899	1903	1909	1899
Oregon.....	1872	.....	1899	1905	1903	1898	1905	.....	1905	1893
Pennsylvania.....	1721	1907	1878	1883	1889	1897	1881	.....	.....	1895
Rhode Island.....	.....	1900	.....	1846	1900	.....	1900	.....	1909	1899
South Carolina.....	1755	1910	.....	.....	1905	1910	1900	.....	.....	1905
South Dakota.....	1875	.....	1901	.....	1907	1887	1887	.....	1901	1909
Tennessee.....	1870	1905	.....	.....	1903	1905	1897	.....	1901	1903
Texas.....	1860	1903	.....	.....	1903	1903	1897	1897	1909	1907
Utah.....	1872	1896	1890	1897	.....	1901	1896	.....	1907	1897
Vermont.....	1779	1865	1896	1890	1892	1896	1884	.....	1908	1892
Virginia.....	1699	1738	.....	.....	1903	.....	1903	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	1865	.....	1890	1897	1903	1879	1897	.....	1901	1890
West Virginia.....	1868	1909	1868	1875	1907	1899	1891	1909	1909	1897
Wisconsin.....	1851	.....	1876	1887	1901	1897	1887	1903	1909	1891
Wyoming.....	1869	.....	1899	.....	1901	1890	1899	.....	1899	1895

¹ Repealed.

LOCAL LAWS.

In several of the States protection of game was first afforded in the form of local laws. Thus the first law in Texas established a close season for quail on Galveston Island; the first in California applied to only a few counties; in Louisiana, to St. Bernard Parish; in Missouri, to St. Louis County; and in New York, to the counties on Long Island and near New York City; while an early law of Mississippi was one authorizing police boards of counties to pass ordinances for the protection of game. The first close seasons in Alabama were established in three counties in the southwestern part of the State. As time went on, local laws in some States increased greatly in number and resulted in considerable confusion. Such legislation was especially popular in Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Many of these local laws are comparatively recent, having been enacted within the last 25 years. In Tennessee under the constitution of 1870 and in Texas under the constitution of 1875 special provisions were made permitting local game legislation. On the other hand, several of the States prohibited local legislation by constitutional provisions, notably Pennsylvania in 1874, Kentucky in 1894, and Alabama in 1901, thus putting an end to the complexity of local regulations and greatly simplifying the game laws in these States. Congress in 1886 adopted a general provision prohibiting local game laws in any of the Territories, a provision incorporated in the constitutions of the Dakotas, Montana, and possibly one or two other States admitted about that time. Recently both Virginia and Tennessee repealed most of their local laws and substituted general statutes, and at the present time comparatively few States depend on local legislation for the protection of their game.

CLOSE SEASONS.

It is interesting to note the gradual adoption of the close season as a means for the protection of various kinds of game during the 204 years from 1694 to 1898. Following are the dates of the first close seasons for various kinds of game, beginning with deer in Massachusetts and ending with European partridges in Vermont in 1898:

1694. Deer (Massachusetts).	1850. Doves (Connecticut and New Jersey)
1708. Heath hens, ruffed grouse, quail, wild turkeys (New York).	1851. Prairie chickens (Wisconsin).
1791. Woodcock (New York).	1852. Antelope, elk (California).
1818. Snipe (Massachusetts).	1859. Rail (Pennsylvania).
1820. Rabbits (New Jersey).	1861. Goats, sheep (Nevada).
1830. Moose (Maine).	1864. Buffalo (Idaho).
1841. Squirrels (Pennsylvania).	1870. Caribou (Maine).
1846. Ducks (Rhode Island).	1882. Introduced pheasants (Oregon).
	1898. European partridges (Vermont).

The progress made in gradually shortening the open seasons may be illustrated by comparing the deer seasons first established in the Atlantic Coast States with those in effect in 1910:

State.	Original open season.	Number of days.	Open season for 1910.	Number of days. ¹
Maine.....	1830, Sept. 1-Jan. 1.....	122	Oct. 1-Dec. 15.....	65
New Hampshire.....	1741, Aug. 1-Jan. 1.....	153	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.....	52
Vermont.....	1779, June 10-Jan. 10.....	224	Oct. 25-31.....	6
Massachusetts.....	1664, July 1-Jan. 1.....	184	Nov. 21-27.....	6
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	No open season.....	None.
Connecticut.....	1698, July 15-Jan. 15.....	184	do.....	None.
New York.....	1705, Aug. 1-Jan. 1.....	153	Sept. 16-Nov. 1.....	38
New Jersey.....	1722, July 1-Jan. 1.....	184	5 days open.....	5
Pennsylvania.....	1721, July 1-Jan. 1.....	184	Nov. 15-Dec. 1.....	13
Delaware.....	do.....	184	Deer exterminated.....	.....
Maryland.....	1730, Aug. 1-Jan. 1.....	153	Nov. 10-Jan. 1 (Allegheny Co.)	44
.....	.....	.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 1 (Garrett Co.)	79
Virginia.....	1699, Aug. 1-Feb. 1.....	184	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.....	78
North Carolina.....	1738, July 15-Feb. 15.....	215	Oct. 1-Feb. 1.....	105
South Carolina.....	1769, Aug. 1-Jan. 1.....	153	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.....	79
Georgia.....	1850, Aug. 1-Apr. 1 ²	243	July 15-Jan. 1.....	145
Florida.....	1877, Sept. 1-Apr. 1.....	212	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.....	79

¹ Exclusive of Sundays, on which hunting is now prohibited in all these States.

² Richmond County only.

CLOSE TERMS.

Early in the history of the country, in some localities where game was becoming exterminated, hunting was suspended for a term of years in order to afford opportunity for recuperation. These close terms were later extended to so many States that in some cases the species received absolute protection throughout its range in the United States. The first close terms were apparently those for deer for 3 years in Massachusetts, 1718, and 4 years in Virginia in 1772. Later a similar suspension of the hunting season occurred in three counties of Massachusetts for a term of 5 years in 1818, New Jersey in 1862, and in Vermont for 32 years from 1865 to 1897. Comparatively few close terms for quail have been established in States well within the range of the species, although such periods are common in localities where birds have been introduced, or reach the border of their natural range, where they are likely to be winter killed. In the case of doves the species was first removed from the game list in Connecticut and New Jersey in 1850, and has since been given complete protection in about a third of the Northern States, although in the South and Southwest it is still retained on the game list.

By the establishment of a close term on caribou in Minnesota in 1905, the last State which had any of this game was closed to hunting, and caribou were practically removed from the game list in the United States.

Close terms for antelope have likewise been extended and adopted by successive States until in 1909 they covered the entire range of the species, thus practically removing antelope from the game list.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROTECTION OF GAME BY SPECIES.

The progress in extending protection to the more important kinds of game is shown in the following table:

Development of the protection of game by species.

Species.	First close season.	First close term.	First bag limit.	Protection in 1910.
Antelope.....	California (12 counties), 1852. California, 1854.	California, 1883.....	Wyoming, 1890.....	17 States, no open season.
Buffalo.....	Idaho, 1864.....	Colorado (10 years), 1887.	South Dakota, 1901..	
Caribou.....	Maine, 1870.....	New Hampshire, 1878	Maine, 1883.....	Throughout range.
Deer.....	Massachusetts, 1693..	Massachusetts, 1718..	do.....	47 States.
Elk.....	California (12 counties), 1852. California, 1854.	Michigan, 1879.....	Wyoming, 1890.....	Throughout range.
Moose.....	Maine, 1830.....	Long Island (5 years), 1869.	Maine, 1883.....	Do.
Mountain goat...	Nevada, 1861.....	Colorado (10 years), 1887.	Washington, 1897...	Do.
Mountain sheep...	do.....	Colorado (10 years), 1885.	Wyoming, 1890.....	12 States.
Rabbit.....	New Jersey, 1820....	None.....	Wisconsin, 1903.....	17 States and District of Columbia.
Squirrel.....	Pennsylvania (5 counties), 1841.	Nebraska, 1905.....	Ohio and Vermont, 1902.	28 States.
Dove.....	New Jersey, 1850....	New Jersey, 1850....	Minnesota, 1897.....	44 States, 20 no open season.
Duck.....	Rhode Island, 1846..	Louisiana (wood duck, 5 years), 1904.	Dakota, 1887.....	44 States.
Introd. pheasant.	Oregon, 1882.....	Oregon, 1882.....	Oregon (1 county), 1901.	41 States.
Prairie chicken...	Wisconsin, 1851.....	New Jersey (5 years), 1866.	Iowa, 1878.....	Throughout range.
Quail.....	New York, 1708.....	Texas (Galveston Island), 1860. Minnesota, 1861.....	do.....	48 States.
Rail.....	Pennsylvania, 1859..	None.....	Connecticut, 1899...	33 States.
Ruffed grouse...	Delaware, 1859.....	New Jersey (3 years), 1869.	Iowa, 1878.....	Throughout range.
Snipe.....	Massachusetts, 1818.	None.....	do.....	40 States.
Wild turkey.....	New York, 1708.....	New Jersey, 1874....	Florida, 1895.....	26 States.
Woodcock.....	New York, 1791.....	Oregon (5 years), 1901	Iowa, 1878.....	30 States.
Nongame.....	Connecticut and New Jersey, 1850.	Connecticut and New Jersey, 1850.	do.....	40 States (model law).

Restrictions on the capture of game by prohibiting certain destructive methods, limiting the amount that may be killed, restricting hunting to special days, or extending special protection to females of certain species have been adopted from time to time as necessity for such action became apparent. An interesting illustration is the legislation to prevent hunting deer by firelight. Apparently the first law of this kind was passed in Maryland in 1730, and similar statutes were enacted by each of the coast States from Maryland to Mississippi, ending with Florida in 1828. The dates of the adoption of these laws are shown in the following table:

	Year.		Year.
Maryland.....	1730	Virginia.....	1792
South Carolina.....	1769	Mississippi.....	1803
North Carolina.....	1777	Alabama.....	1822
Georgia.....	1790	Florida.....	1828

WARDEN SERVICE.

In early days the enforcement of the game law was left to local peace officers or intrusted to certain general officers. Thus New York as late as 1820 intrusted the duties of suing for penalties under the game law to overseers of the poor. In recent years, however, special officers, known as wardens or protectors, have been found necessary. The earliest officers of this kind seem to have been the deer wardens of Massachusetts, 1739, and New Hampshire, 1741, afterwards known as deer reeves in Massachusetts, 1764. Later these were followed by the moose wardens in Maine, in 1852. Shortly after the establishment of fish commissions their duties were extended to include game (beginning in California and New Hampshire in 1878), and a few years later the first appointments of salaried State game wardens were made in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin in 1887. This system has spread until at the present time it is in force in 41 States.

GAME-PROTECTION FUNDS.

In order to meet the expenses incident to game protection, and particularly to warden service, special funds were found necessary, and such funds were often set aside as game-protection funds. Thus the laws of several states contain the provision that the money received from licenses and fines shall form a game-protection fund and be applied to the payment of wardens. With the adoption of license systems these funds have assumed greater importance and are often of considerable size, amounting in several States in recent years to upwards of \$100,000 per annum. The possession of such funds and the ease with which they may be collected have proved a source of weakness as well as strength to the game-warden departments, and there has been a tendency recently toward a reaction in requiring a direct appropriation by the legislature before any part of such funds can be applied to game protection. Acts have also been passed transferring to the State treasury or applying to other purposes what is regarded as a surplus.

FAILURE OF LEGISLATION TO SAVE THE BUFFALO AND WILD PIGEON.

The completion of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1868 determined the fate of the buffalo. The species at that time was distributed chiefly on the Great Plains region between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, although a few individuals may have ranged west of the mountains. The only State which afforded the species any protection was Idaho. The building of the railroad not only divided the buffalo into two great herds, a northern and a southern, but gave ready access to the hunting grounds and afforded easy

means of shipment for hides. For a time the slaughter raged almost uninterruptedly, and in six years the southern herd was almost exterminated. With the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1881 the fate of the northern herd was hastened, and practically the last survivors were destroyed seven years later.

It is interesting to note that a close season was first established in Idaho in 1864, in Wyoming in 1871, followed by Montana in 1872, Nebraska, 1875, Colorado, 1877, New Mexico, 1880, North and South Dakota, 1883. Neither Kansas nor Texas ever established any close season, the reason for which is apparent. With the building of the Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads in the early seventies, an important trade in buffalo hides and meat arose at several points in southern Kansas, notably at Dodge City, Leavenworth, and Wichita. From these centers persistent and concerted attacks were made on the southern herd between 1871 and 1874; and so long as buffalo killing remained profitable it was impossible to secure any legislation which would interfere with the traffic. With the disappearance of the southern herd about 1874 the need for a close season vanished. Briefly stated, not the slightest protection was afforded in the way of legislation in the States in which buffalo were most abundant and in which, through its accessibility, the species was most quickly exterminated.

The enormous flocks of wild pigeons which formerly darkened the skies in the States of the upper Mississippi Valley, New York, and southern New England had already begun to decrease by the middle of the last century. The last great nesting in New York occurred in 1868, the last large roosting in 1875, and the last great nesting in Michigan—probably the last anywhere on the continent—in 1878. During the time of abundance no serious effort was made to protect the birds. The first legislation on wild pigeon's seems to have been an act passed in Massachusetts in 1848, which, instead of protecting the birds, protected the netters against molestation in carrying on their business. In 1857 a committee of the State Legislature of Ohio in their report on a game bill declared:

The passenger pigeon needs no protection. Wonderfully prolific, having the vast forests of the North as its breeding grounds, travelling hundreds of miles in search of food, it is here to-day and elsewhere to-morrow, and no ordinary destruction can lessen them or be missed from the myriads that are yearly produced.

The last wild pigeon in Ohio was killed March 24, 1900, near Sargents, Pike County (Dawson, *Birds of Ohio*, p. 427, 1903), and 10 years later the sole survivor of the species known was a captive bird in the gardens of the Zoological Society of Cincinnati.

Wild pigeon nesting and roosting grounds were first protected in New York in 1862 by a provision prohibiting persons from disturb-

ing the birds by discharging firearms within a mile of their roosts. Similar legislation was enacted in Michigan in 1869 and in Pennsylvania in 1878. The first close season seems to have been provided in Massachusetts about 1870. Thus it will be seen that the birds were not fully protected even during their breeding season until after the last of their great nesting colonies had been wiped out, and then even these colonies were not protected in New York and Michigan until 10 years before the practical disappearance of the bird as an abundant species.

It is sometimes said that game legislation will not save a species from destruction, and that this fact is shown by the history of the buffalo and the pigeon. The most casual examination of their history will show that game legislation played no part in the fate of these species. A close season during the period of reproduction was denied them until too late, and even then there was little serious attempt to enforce the laws. Such legislation as existed was enacted before the establishment of an effective warden force, and the efforts at enforcement met with scanty support. (See Roney, *Am. Field*, X, p. 345, Jan. 11, 1879).

CHRONOLOGY OF GAME PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1776-1911.

1776. **Pennsylvania.**—Constitutional provision that inhabitants of the State "shall have liberty to fowl and hunt in seasonable times on lands they hold, and all other lands therein not inclosed."
- Virginia.**—Expiration on Aug. 1 of first close term on deer for 4 years. (Henning's Stats., vol. 8, p. 591.)
1777. **North Carolina.**—Law prohibiting hunting at night by firelight (chap. 22).
1778. **New Hampshire.**—Act protecting deer, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, and requiring towns to select two persons each year to enforce the law. (Laws 1776-80, p. 135.)
1779. **North Carolina.**—Act prohibiting hunting at night with gun and firelight.
- Vermont.**—First game law, protecting deer from Jan. 10 to June 10 (p. 58).
1780. **Vermont.**—Act regulating fines and changing them from continental currency to English currency.
1784. **North Carolina.**—Law prohibiting fire hunting under penalty of 39 lashes, prohibiting slaves from hunting, and forbidding hunting without permission on posted lands east of the Appalachian Mountains (chap. 33).
1785. **New York.**—Law protecting deer (from Dec. 1 to Sept. 1) and heath hens (from Apr. 1 to Oct. 1) (chap. 31).
- South Carolina.**—Law prohibiting fire hunting for 3 years (No. 1299, p. 719).
1787. [**Tennessee.**]—Act providing for payment in skins of salaries of State officers. "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklin . . . that from and after the first day of January 1788, the salaries of this Commonwealth be as follows, to wit: His Excellency, the Governor, per annum 100 deer skins. His Honor the Chief Justice 500 deer skins. The Secretary to his Excellency the Governor 500 raccoon skins," etc.
1788. **New York.**—Deer law, close season Jan. 1 to Aug. 1; possession of green skins *prima facie* evidence of guilt; hunting deer with bloodhounds or beagles (except in Suffolk County) prohibited (chap. 82).
1789. **South Carolina.**—Law prohibiting fire hunting, and protecting does from Mar. 1 to Sept. 1. Captains of militia to read act to their companies every 6 months. (No. 1463, p. 124.)
1790. **Georgia.**—First game law, prohibiting fire hunting. (Prince's Digest, p. 341.)
1791. **New York.**—Law protecting heath hen in Queens and Suffolk Counties, Apr. 1- Oct. 5; partridge and quail in Queens, Kings, and New York, Apr. 1 to Oct. 5; and woodcock in Queens, Kings, and New York, Feb. 20 to July 1 (chap. 9).
1792. **Virginia.**—Law prohibiting fire hunting for deer (chap. 50, sec. 1).
1795. **Delaware.**—Law reenacting prohibition of Sunday hunting (first law was enacted in 1750). (Rev. 1829, p. 483.)
1797. **Vermont.**—Amendment to the deer law changing the close season to Jan. 10 to July 1 (chap. 44), and protecting muskrats in June, July, and August (chap. 43).
1798. **New Jersey.**—Laws prohibiting Sunday hunting (p. 329), and providing for flogging of slaves found hunting on Sunday (p. 307).
1801. **Vermont.**—Act repealing protection of muskrats passed in 1797 (p. 105).
- Virginia.**—Law protecting deer from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1. (Shepherd's Stats., vol. 2, p. 276.)

1802. **Massachusetts**.—Law protecting deer Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, permitting capture of deer in private parks or islands at any time and prohibiting hounding in Barnstable county. (Laws 1780-1807, p. 70.)
1803. **Mississippi Territory (including Alabama)**.—First game law prohibiting fire hunting; each slave discovered fire hunting to receive 39 lashes and his master to pay \$10; captains of militia to have law read at head of their companies twice every year (Digest 1798-1823, p. 368); and law prohibiting Sunday hunting (Clay's Digest, p. 592).
- Tennessee**.—Law prohibiting Sunday hunting (previous law in 1741).
- New York**.—Law prohibiting setting traps or sticks or spears for deer, or watching for deer at night within 30 rods of a highway (chap. 97).
1805. **Ohio**.—Law prohibiting hunting on Sunday (chap. 43).
1807. **Indiana**.—Law prohibiting Sunday hunting (chap. 37).
1808. **Georgia**.—Decision in *State v. Campbell* (1 T. U. P. Charlton, 166) holding that the "Black Act," protecting game parks of England (9 Geo. I, c. 22, 1722) did not become part of common law of Georgia.
1809. **New Hampshire**.—Law authorizing towns of Newmarket, Stratham, and Exeter to appoint 3 fish wardens—one of the first authorizations for wardens (Act June 27).
- Tennessee**.—Repeal of game laws of 1729, 1738, 1745, 1766 (chap. 94).
1812. **Vermont**.—Act protecting muskrats between May 25 and Mar. 15 (chap. 105).
1813. **New Jersey**.—Incorporation of the fowling and fishing association of Upper Township, Cape May County, the first incorporated association of the kind in the State (Act Feb. 5).
1816. **New Hampshire**.—Law prohibiting killing between Jan. 10 and Sept. 1 any deer except tame deer or deer kept in private parks (chap. 14).
1817. **Indiana**.—Second law prohibiting hunting on Sunday by persons 14 years of age or over (chap. 57).
1818. **Massachusetts**.—Law protecting partridge and quail from Mar. 1 to Sept. 1, and woodcock, snipe, lark, and robin from Mar. 1 to July 4 (chap. 103).
1819. **Virginia**.—Law granting privilege of hunting to owners of shores on Atlantic Ocean, Chesapeake Bay, and rivers and creeks thereof (chap. 28).
1820. **New Jersey**.—First protection for game birds and rabbits—woodcock from Feb. 1 to June 25; moorfowl, grouse, partridge, quail, and rabbit from Feb. 1 to Sept. 1 (p. 673).
- New York**.—Overseers of the poor in towns required to sue for penalties under the deer law (chap. 37).
1821. **Illinois**.—Law prohibiting Sunday hunting (p. 48).
- Massachusetts**.—Law prohibiting shooting on salt marshes (except by land-owners) between Mar. 1 and Sept. 1 (chap. 10).
- New Hampshire**.—Law protecting beaver, mink, muskrat, and otter, May 30 to Nov. 1 (chap. 50).
1822. **Alabama**.—Act to suppress fire hunting by increasing penalty to \$50 (in effect Jan. 1, 1823—p. 57). See 1803.
1827. **New Jersey**.—First decision of supreme court of State on the game law (*Chew v. Thompson*, 9 N. J. Law, 249) involving construction of Act of Dec. 21, 1771, prohibiting trespass with guns.
1828. **Florida**.—Law prohibiting fire hunting west of Suwanee River; captains of militia to have act read at head of their companies twice every year (approved Jan. 1, 1828, 1827-28, p. 24); general prohibition of fire lighting (approved Nov. 22, p. 48, sec. 106); slaves prohibited from fire hunting or using firearms for killing game without weekly license from master or overseer (p. 174).
1829. **Vermont**.—Act repealing muskrat law of 1812 (No. 19). This repeal was itself repealed in 1830.

1830. **Maine**.—First game law, protecting moose and deer from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 (chap. 471).
Virginia.—Deer law changed by closing month of August; close season, Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 (chap. 46).
Ohio.—Law protecting muskrats from May 1 to Oct. 15 (p. 9).
1831. **Massachusetts**.—Law protecting heath hen from Mar. 1 to Sept. 1 (chap. 69).
1832. **Indian Territory**.—First Federal game law, and the oldest one on the statute books, as it remained in force until the admission of Oklahoma in 1907. This law prohibited capture of game by any persons other than Indians, except for subsistence in the Indian country (R. S., sec. 2137).
Virginia.—First law protecting wild fowl, by prohibiting night shooting on water or use of big guns for killing wild fowl for sale (chap. 80).
1833. **Connecticut**.—Towns authorized to make by-laws for regulating capture of birds (chap. 30).
Virginia.—Act amending Act of 1832 by exempting residents shooting wild fowl for their own use from penalties, requiring warrants for seizure of big guns and destruction of such guns (chap. 85).
1834. **Virginia**.—Law further amending Act of 1832 by exempting residents from provision requiring warrants for seizure of big guns (chap. 76).
1835. **Massachusetts**.—Law protecting plover, curlew, dough bird, or chicken bird from Apr. 20 to Sept. 1 at night only (chap. 136).
1836. **Massachusetts**.—Prohibition of sale of marsh birds during close season.
1837. **Massachusetts**.—Close season on heath hen for 4 years (chap. 170).
New Jersey.—Law authorizing landowners to arrest nonresidents hunting on their lands and take them before a magistrate (p. 460).
New York.—Prohibition of purchase or sale of quail, partridge, or woodcock in close season in counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Westchester (chap. 288).
1838. **New Jersey**.—Law extending close seasons for woodcock to July 5 (from Jan. 1 to July 5) and for partridge, moorfowl, grouse, quail, and rabbit to Nov. 1 (from Jan. 10 to Nov. 1) (p. 216).
1839. **Delaware**.—Law prohibiting nonresidents from killing or capturing wildfowl on the waters or marshes of Delaware Bay or Delaware River (chap. 216).
New York.—"In 1838 [1839, chap. 173] a law was passed in this State, prohibiting the use of batteries. For a short time it was respected—but the gunners . . . defied it; at first shooting with masks, at the same time threatening to shoot the informer, should one be found. They finally laid aside their masks, and the law became a dead letter, and has since been repealed." [Laws 1840, chap. 77.] (Giraud, *Birds of Long Island*, p. 295, 1844.)
Virginia.—Law prohibiting use of skiffs in hunting wildfowl at any time in Accomac and Fairfax Counties except by owners of marshes hunting thereon (chap. 80).
1840. **Pennsylvania**.—Noncitizens of State prohibited from hunting deer in Monroe, Pike, or Wayne Counties (No. 117, sec. 6).
1841. **Delaware**.—Law of 1839 extended to include all rivers, creeks, and lands bordering thereon in the State (chap. 303).
Maine.—Decision in case of *Peables v. Hannaford* (18 Me., 106) construing definition of open seasons.
Pennsylvania.—Provision prohibiting killing of squirrels, Jan. 1 to June 10, in certain townships of Chester, York, Lehigh, Delaware, and Montgomery Counties (Act No. 27, sec. 2).
Virginia.—Act prohibiting nonresidents from killing wildfowl in any counties below the head of tidewater (chap. 79).
1842. **Virginia**.—Amendment to Act of 1841, authorizing officers to seize boats, tackle, ammunition, and arms used in illegally hunting wildfowl (chap. 109).

- 1844. New York.**—Law making close season on deer Dec. 1 to Oct. 1, holding owner of dog killing deer in close season guilty of violating the act, and providing that any person chasing deer in close season shall be deemed in possession thereof (chap. 109).
 Organization of New York Association for the Protection of Game, oldest game protective association in existence in the United States (Forest and Stream, XXXIII, p. 450, Dec. 26, 1889).
 Last record of the occurrence of the wild turkey in New York in Sullivan, Rockland, Orange, Allegany, and Cattaraugus Counties (Eaton, Birds N. Y., p. 380, 1910).
- 1845 (about). New York.**—Killing of last elk in State in Genesee Valley. Antlers now in possession of Maj. W. A. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y. (Grant, Rept. For., Fish, and Game Comm., 1902-3, p. 322, pl.).
- 1846. Alabama.**—Act to prevent camp hunting in Covington County (No. 257).
New Jersey.—General revision of the game laws (Stat. 1847, chap. 3).
Rhode Island.—First law protecting game birds and prohibiting spring shooting; close season on lark, robin, wood duck, and black duck, Feb. 1 to Sept. 1; partridge, quail, woodcock, and snipe, Feb. 1 to Oct. 1; grass plover, Feb. 1 to Aug. 1; heath hen, Jan. 1 to Nov. 1; unlawful to hunt on lands of another Feb. 1 to Sept. 1 without his permission (p. 15).
- 1847. Delaware.**—First close season for upland game in Newcastle County only. Rabbit, quail, and pheasant, Jan. 1 to Oct. 15, and woodcock, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1 (chap. 128).
- 1848. Massachusetts.**—Law protecting wild pigeon netters by imposing fine of \$10 and damages for frightening pigeons from nets (chap. 85).
- 1849. Massachusetts.**—Close season for plover, curlew, dough bird, or chicken bird, Apr. 20 to July 1 (chap. 246).
Minnesota.—Sunday hunting prohibited (chap. 9).
New York.—Act (in effect Jan. 1, 1850) authorizing county boards of supervisors to make ordinances for protection of fish and game (see 1857 and 1859).
Pennsylvania.—Local act prohibiting hunting deer with dogs in Jefferson County under penalty of \$20, one-half to informer and one-half to common-school fund of township (No. 403).
- 1850. Connecticut.**—Law protecting insectivorous birds (chap. 5).
New Jersey.—"Act to prevent the destruction of small and harmless birds," including the "small owl" (p. 236).
 First attempt to introduce the English sparrow. Eight pairs were imported by Nicholas Pike and others, kept at Brooklyn Institute, New York, over winter and liberated in the spring of 1851, but did not thrive. See 1852 (Bull. No. 1, Biol. Surv., p. 17, 1889).
- 1851. Alabama.**—Decision in *Underwood v. State* (19 Ala., 532) based on the camp hunting act of 1846—the first decision on camp hunting and one of the first decisions of a supreme court on the game laws.
Delaware.—First general game law on birds and rabbits, protecting partridge, pheasant, robin, and rabbit, Mar. 1 to July 1; and prohibiting noncitizens from hunting on lands of another without permission or fowling for export (chap. 569).
Florida.—Two acts regulating camp hunting in Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties (chaps. 416, 417).
Missouri.—First game law, applicable to St. Louis County only, protecting deer, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1; pheasant and quail, Mar. 1 to Sept. 10; woodcock, Feb. 1 to July 4; prairie chicken and grouse, Jan. 15 to Aug. 10; wild turkey, Feb. 1 to Sept. 1 (p. 544).

1851. **Vermont.**—First law protecting nongame birds throughout the year and prohibiting the destruction of their nests or eggs under penalty of \$1 for each offense (No. 30).
Wisconsin.—First game laws prohibiting killing of deer, Feb. 1 to July 1 (chap. 171), and prairie chicken, quail, woodcock, and pheasant, Feb. 1 to Aug. 1 (chap. 380).
1852. **California.**—First game law (applicable to 12 counties), protecting quail, mallard duck, and wood duck, Mar. 1 to Sept. 20; deer, elk, and antelope, Jan. 1 to June 1 (chap. 61).
Maine.—Establishment of office of county moose warden and prohibiting aliens from hunting moose or deer (chap. 294).
New Jersey.—Provision prohibiting hunting waterfowl from boat or other floating device placed more than three rods from shore, bank, or ice line (chap. 18).
 First successful attempt to introduce the English sparrow. A fund of \$200 was raised, about 100 birds were imported from England by a committee of the Brooklyn Institute, New York; 50 were liberated at the Narrows and the others in Greenwood Cemetery in the spring of 1853 (Bull. No. 1, Biol. Surv., p. 17, 1889).
1853. **California.**—Law shortening the close seasons, quail, mallard duck, and wood duck, Mar. 20 to Sept. 1; deer, elk, and antelope, Mar. 1 to July 1 (chap. 137).
Illinois.—First game law (applicable to 15 counties), protecting deer, prairie chicken, quail, woodcock, and wood partridge, Jan. 1 to July 20 (p. 212).
New Jersey.—Close season on deer for 5 years in Bergen, Ocean, and Atlantic Counties (chap. 96).
1854. **Alabama.**—First law protecting snipe, summer duck, and poult deaux in Baldwin, Washington, and Mobile Counties (No. 317). Provision prohibiting killing wild turkeys or catching them in pens, traps, or snares in close season in same counties (No. 62, sec. 4).
North Carolina.—Law prohibiting nonresidents from hunting wildfowl in waters of Currituck County (chap. 55).
Wisconsin.—Law shortening season 2 weeks (Jan. 1 to July 15) and prohibiting trapping of quail, grouse, or prairie chicken except on owner's premises.
1855. **Arkansas.**—Law prohibiting Sunday hunting (p. 180).
Iowa.—Sunday hunting prohibited (chap. 33).
Maryland.—Decision in case of *Smith v. Maryland* (18 How., 71).
Massachusetts.—Law protecting robins, thrushes, linnets, sparrows, bluebirds, bobolinks, yellowbirds, woodpeckers, and warblers throughout the year, and prohibiting purchase, sale, or possession of such birds whether taken or killed "in this Commonwealth or elsewhere" (chap. 197).
1856. **Alabama.**—Law prohibiting hunting or trapping wild hogs in 15 counties without first giving notice to 3 householders nearest place of hunt (No. 203).
Mississippi.—Act giving county boards of police power to pass ordinances regulating times, places, circumstances, and quantities in which oysters and game may be taken or made marketable; sheriffs, constables, town and city marshals authorized to seize with or without process any person who they see or have good reason to believe is violating the regulations (chap. 95).
Virginia.—Law prohibiting killing or running deer with dogs, Jan. 15 to July 15 (chap. 123).
1857. **Indiana.**—First game law protecting deer, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1; wild turkey, Mar. 1 to Sept. 1; pheasant and quail, Jan. 1 to Oct. 1; and prairie chicken, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1; deer in parks and domesticated wild fowl excepted (chap. 31).
Iowa.—First game law protecting deer, elk, wild turkey, prairie chicken, grouse, and quail, Feb. 1 to July 15 (chap. 164).

- 1857. Louisiana.**—First game law prohibiting shooting wild ducks, snipe, or water hens on any prairie, lake, lagoon, or bayou belonging to the State in the Parish of St. Bernard (No. 100).
- New York.**—General law protecting deer, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1 (chap. 287).
- Ohio.**—First game law protecting deer, rabbit, dove, flicker, wild turkey, quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, and woodcock, Feb. 1 to Sept. 15; wild duck and goose, May 1 to Sept. 15; and certain nongame birds throughout the year (p. 107).
- Washington.**—Successful introduction of the California Valley quail (*Lophortyx californica californica*) near Olympia. Two lots of birds were imported by Gov. Charles H. Mason and H. A. Goldsborough from San Francisco, Cal., and liberated in the spring. The Goldsborough flock comprised 5 males and 4 females, and by the following winter had increased to nearly 100 birds. (Suckley, Pac. R. R. Repts., XII, pt. II, p. 226, 1860.)
- 1858. Illinois.**—1858 or 1859, establishment of deer park of 40 acres near Ottawa by Judge J. D. Caton; 80 acres added in 1861 and 80 in 1867, making a total of 200.
- Maine.**—First protection for birds—lark, robin, partridge, woodpecker, and sparrow, Mar. 1 to July 1 (chap. 11).
- Minnesota.**—First game law, protecting deer and elk, Feb. 1 to Sept. 1; grouse, prairie chicken, partridge, and quail, Feb. 15 to July 15 (chap. 19).
- 1859. Delaware.**—Law protecting rail and redbird, July 1 to Sept. 5; publication required in 3 State newspapers 4 weeks before opening of season (chap. 531).
- Florida.**—Law prohibiting hunting on Sunday (chap. 1007).
- Georgia.**—Close season for deer in Screven County, Dec. 19, 1859, to Sept. 1, 1862 (Act December 19).
- Michigan.**—First game law, protecting deer, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1; turkey, Feb. 1 to Sept. 1; woodcock, Mar. 1 to July 14 (?); ruffed grouse, Feb. 1 to Oct. 1; prairie chicken, mallard, and teal, Feb. 1 to Oct. 15; quail, Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 (No. 176).
- New York.**—First general law for game birds after local act of 1849. Repealed all inconsistent acts (chap. 511).
- New Jersey.**—Act prohibiting shooting ducks, geese, or brant at night on Barneget Bay or Manasquan River (chap. 222).
- Pennsylvania.**—Close season for rail and redbird, June 1 to Sept. 1 (No. 634).
- 1860. Nebraska.**—First game law, protecting deer, elk, prairie chicken, grouse, woodcock, Mar. 1 to July 15; wild turkey and quail, Feb. 1 to Sept. 1 (p. 49).
- New York.**—Provision protecting wood, black, and teal duck, Feb. 1 to Aug. 1, thereby prohibiting spring shooting (chaps. 186, 384).
- Rhode Island.**—Act prohibiting use of ferrets or weasels in hunting hares or rabbits (chap. 334).
- Texas.**—First game law (local), protecting quail on Galveston Island for 2 years and thereafter Mar. 1 to Sept. 1 (chap. 72).
- 1861. Kansas.**—First game law (applicable only to Leavenworth County except eastern township), protecting quail, partridge, and prairie chicken, Apr. 1 to Nov. 1 (chap. 18); first general law, protecting deer, quail, prairie chicken, partridge, and wild turkey, Apr. 1 to Sept. 1. On petition of 20 freeholders of the county, county commissioners may proclaim the act inoperative in such county for 1 year (chap. 39).
- Kentucky.**—First game laws: (1) local law protecting bluebird, swallow, "martens," robin, wren, "or other bird smaller than a quail," except hawk, snipe, or plover, in Campbell, Kenton, Pendleton, and Mason Counties (chap. 36, app. Sept. 20); (2) general law prohibiting killing above-mentioned birds and also sparrow, mockingbird, thrush, redbird, and screech owl on public highway or lands of another; providing close seasons for quail, partridge, pheasant,

- meadowlark, woodcock, snipe, plover, Apr. 1 to Sept. 1; goose and duck, May 1 to Sept. 15; excepting birds of prey and others damaging crops, protecting nests and eggs and protecting female deer, Mar. 1 to Aug. 1 (chap. 309, app. Dec. 21).
- 1861. Nevada.**—First game law, protecting deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, and mountain goat, Jan. 1 to July 1; grouse, sage hen, prairie chicken, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, wild duck, goose, brant, swan, sandhill crane, plover, snipe, curlew, robin, dove, lark, yellow hammer, and bittern, Apr. 1 to Sept. 1; and certain nongame birds at any time (chap. 14).
- New York.**—Killing of last moose in the Adirondacks, a cow on the South Inlet of Raquette Lake in July, a young bull on Marion River in August, and a cow in the autumn on East Inlet of Raquette Lake. (Madison Grant, 7th Rept. For. Fish. and Game Comm., p. 235, 1902.)
- 1862. New York.**—First law prohibiting sale of quail, ruffed grouse, and woodcock in close season throughout the State (sec. 8); close season of 5 years for deer on Long Island; fawn in spotted coat protected throughout State; killing wild pigeons on nesting ground, breaking up nests, or shooting within 1 mile of nesting grounds prohibited (sec. 5); protection of nongame birds, including eagle and fish hawk, with exception in favor of persons collecting for scientific purposes (sec. 6); pinnated grouse protected for 10 years; unlawful to trespass on lands surrounding a dwelling house to shoot (sec. 20, chap. 474).
- 1863. Maine.**—Close seasons for quail, Mar. 1 to Sept. 1, and woodcock, Mar. 1 to July 4; purchase or sale of native or imported birds prohibited in close season (chap. 166).
- 1864. Idaho.**—First game law, protecting buffalo, deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, and mountain goat during a uniform season, Feb. 1 to July 1 (p. 598).
- Minnesota.**—Provision making it unlawful to enter upon growing crops with gun or dog without permission of the owner (chap. 60).
- New York.**—First license law in the United States, a local law for Suffolk County, to go into effect in 1867. This law required \$10 permits issued by justice of the peace to shoot deer. (Never actually in force.) (Chap. 426.)
- 1865. Connecticut.**—Law prohibiting use of ferrets in hunting rabbits (chap. 16).
- Michigan.**—Law prohibiting use of punt or swivel guns and providing first protection for "any small bird not known as a game bird," except blackbirds (No. 278).
- New York.**—Organization of State Fish, Game, and Forest League.
- Washington.**—First game law, prohibiting wanton destruction of game and killing deer or elk for sale, Feb. 1 to July 1; pheasants, partridges, or grouse, Apr. 1 to Aug. 1, except Snohomish and Kitsap Counties, and Indians hunting on reservations (p. 37).
- Publication of "Digest of Bird and Game Laws" of 19 states, by J. R. Dodge (Rept. Dept. Agriculture for 1864, pp. 442-446).
- 1866. Florida.**—Hunting permission law, prohibiting hunting on inclosed lands of another without permission (chap. 1466, sec. 19).
- New Jersey.**—Close term on prairie fowl for 5 years.
- Pennsylvania.**—Provision protecting all squirrels, Jan. 1 to Aug. 15, in Chester and 10 other counties (Act Apr. 11, sec. 2).
- 1867. Colorado.**—First game law, protecting elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, and wild turkey during a uniform season, Jan. 15 to Aug. 15, and establishing a close season for 2 years on pheasant, quail, and prairie chicken (p. 68).
- Indiana.**—Provisions prohibiting netting of quail and prairie chicken at any time (chap. 58, secs. 2 and 3).

- 1867. New York.**—Act to consolidate the acts relating to game—protecting fawns (sec. 2); prohibiting discharge of firearms within a quarter of a mile of nesting grounds or destruction of nests of wild pigeons (sec. 3); protecting eagle and fishhawk (sec. 6); protecting pinnated grouse for 10 years (sec. 7); permitting possession of quail, ruffed grouse, etc., for keeping alive through the winter (sec. 8); and providing fine of \$10 for entering to shoot on any grounds surrounding a dwelling house (chap. 898); law providing that proof of killing game outside the State is a valid defense for possession or sale in close season.
- Wisconsin.**—Provision requiring game law to be published during the first week in April each year in some newspaper at the county seat of each county and making it the duty of county treasurer to cause such publication to be made (chap. 78, sec. 8).
- 1868. New York.**—Last great pigeon nesting in New York. "Millions of birds occupied the timber along Bells run [in a tract about 14 miles long], near Ceres, Allegany County, on the Pennsylvania line." (Eaton, *Birds New York*, p. 382, 1910.)
- West Virginia.**—First game law, protecting deer Jan. 15 to July 15, and prohibiting running deer with dogs unless deer be wounded (chap. 186). (See *Virginia*, 1856.)
- Publication of *Fur, Fin, and Feather*, by Charles Suydam, the first complete compilation of the game laws of the United States and Canada.
- 1869. Michigan.**—Uniform open season for all game, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1. (No. 124). Prohibition of use of firearms to destroy wild pigeons within half a mile of nesting or roosting grounds (No. 124, sec. 9).
- Minnesota.**—"Act to prohibit the setting of trap or spring guns" (chap. 39).
- New Jersey.**—Close term for 3 years on ruffed grouse (chap. 422).
- New York.**—Hunting deer with dogs prohibited, close season on deer and moose for 5 years in Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties (sec. 1); swivel or punt guns prohibited¹ (sec. 4); duty of sheriffs, constables, and other police officers to enforce the act (sec. 5); prairie fowl protected 10 years (sec. 7); sailing for wildfowl or shooting them from any vessel propelled by sail or steam prohibited in Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties (sec. 12); prohibiting hunting on posted lands and providing regulations for posting (secs. 13 and 14); exemption in favor of persons proving that game in possession in close season was imported from abroad, killed in open season, or killed outside the State; quail, grouse, prairie chicken, and venison after Mar. 1 excepted (sec. 25). (Chap. 909.)
- North Carolina.**—Act prohibiting fire hunting waterfowl in Carteret, Craven, Hyde, Currituck, Tyrrell, and Onslow Counties.
- Pennsylvania.**—Provision prohibiting baiting, building blinds, trapping, or snaring wild turkey, ruffed grouse, quail, or woodcock, but permitting trapping of quail Nov. 15 to Jan. 1 "for the sole purpose of preserving them alive over the winter" (Act No. 60, sec. 8).
- West Virginia.**—"Act to prevent the destruction of small game," prohibiting the killing of pheasants, ducks, partridges, or rabbits from Feb. 14 to Sept. 15, making it unlawful to "kill or destroy any other birds except crows, ravens, eagles, hawks, owls, jaybirds, woodpecker, and blackbirds," or to catch rabbits with ferrets or snares at any season (chap. 96). The first law in the United States covering all nongame birds.

¹ Use of big guns prohibited in 1866 (chap. 813, sec. 1).

1869. **Wyoming.**—First game law, prohibiting offering for sale elk, deer, antelope, and mountain sheep, Feb. 1 to Aug. 15; pheasant, quail, prairie chicken, and sage hen, Feb. 1 to Aug. 15 (chap. 12).
1870. **Maine.**—Close season for deer, moose, and caribou Feb. 1 to Oct. 1, first protection for caribou (chap. 134). Protection of nongame birds, larks, robins, swallows, and sparrows; and also partridges, grouse, quail, woodcock, and snipe, Feb. 1 to Sept. 1 (chap. 165—compare 1863).
- Massachusetts.**—First law prohibiting spring shooting of rail, snipe, plover, or shorebirds, Apr. 1 to July 15; and wood duck, black duck, and teal, Mar. 1 to Sept. 1; providing open season for wild pigeons in September, October, and November; protecting deer for 2 years, heath hen for 6 years; providing for permits for collecting birds for scientific purposes (chap. 304).
- Montana.**—First game law, protecting grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, and fool hen, Mar. 1 to Aug. 15, and making a close season for three years for partridge and quail (1869-70, p. 65).
- North Carolina.**—Law prohibiting use of any gun other than one fired from the shoulder on the waters of Currituck County, or use of any blinds or batteries in the water away from the marshes or shores. (Chap. 42. Ratified Feb. 14.) Repealed Dec., 1870.
- Pennsylvania.**—Three-year close season for quail in Berks County (No. 407).
- Tennessee.**—Constitutional provision authorizing local game legislation for "particular counties or geographical districts designated by the General Assembly" (Art. XI, sec. 13).
1871. First bill introduced in Congress to protect buffalo.
- Alabama.**—Uniform open season for all game, Sept. 1 to Mar. 1 in Mobile County (Acts 1871-72, No. 168).
- Massachusetts.**—Repeal of anti-spring-shooting provisions on shorebirds (see 1870).
- Minnesota.**—General game law containing provisions prohibiting export of game for sale or traffic (sec. 12) and for publishing the game law annually during the first week in April in some newspaper at the county seat of each county (chap. 33).
- Mississippi.**—Provision granting boards of county supervisors power to regulate protection of game (Code, chap. 30, sec. 1889).
- New York.**—Codification of the game laws 1859-71. (Sec. 22 authorized county boards of supervisors to pass ordinances for the protection of birds, fish, or game other than those mentioned in the act.) Compare 1849.
- Creation of the office of game constable. Election held in each town for officer to serve for one year, compensation fees of constable and half the fines (chap. 721).
- Ohio.**—Organization of the State Society for the Protection of Game and Fish (afterwards Cuvier Club, see 1874).
- Pennsylvania.**—Incorporation of the Blooming Grove Park Association (p. 441) and establishment of its game preserve.
- Utah.**—Introduction of bobwhite quail in Great Salt Lake Valley (Allen in Bendire's Hist. N. Am. Birds, II, p. 2, 1892).
- Wyoming.**—Law prohibiting waste of game (p. 113).
1872. **Congress.**—Introduction of the Cole resolution in the Senate "that the Committee on Territories be directed to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law for the protection of the buffalo, elk, antelope, and other animals."
- Establishment of the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming (17 Stat., 32).
- Colorado.**—Law prohibiting waste of game (p. 134, sec. 6).

1872. Maryland.—Law for protection of wildfowl on the Susquehanna Flats—open season Nov. 1 to Mar. 31; shooting days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from one hour before sunrise to half an hour after sunset; night shooting, big guns, or shooting from boats within half mile of shore prohibited; licenses required for sink boxes and sneak boats, etc.; board of ducking police from Cecil and Harford Counties provided (chap. 54).

Law permitting citizens of Dorchester County to extend to their guests the privileges of shooting wildfowl on Choptank River on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays (chap. 442).

Nebraska.—Constitutional provision prohibiting the enactment of local laws for the protection of game and fish (sec. 542).

Oregon.—First game law, protecting deer, elk, and moose, Feb. 1 to July 1; swan, mallard, wood duck, widgeon, sprig, teal, spoonbill, and black duck, Apr. 1 to Aug. 1; grouse, pheasant, and sage hen, Apr. 1 to June 15; prairie chicken, Mar. 1 to July 1; quail, Apr. 1 to July 1; and permitting farmers to kill ducks and geese if necessary to protect crops (p. 25).

South Carolina.—Provision protecting insectivorous birds and turkey buzzard (No. 121, sec. 5).

Utah.—First game laws, protecting quail and imported birds for five years (chap. 11); close season for deer, elk, antelope, and mountain sheep, Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 (chap. 24).

1873. Indiana.—First law protecting nongame birds (chap. 55, sec. 2).

New Hampshire.—Decision of the supreme court in *Aldrich v. Wright* (53 N. H., 398).

New Jersey.—Incorporation of the West Jersey Protective Association and the requirement of nonresident licenses for hunting in Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem Counties (chap. 470).

New York.—Publication of the game laws in pamphlet form—apparently the first publication of the kind.

Establishment of Forest and Stream and first publication of a comparative table of close seasons for game.

1874. Congress.—Passage of a bill to prevent useless slaughter of buffalo within the Territories of the United States. (The bill failed to receive the signature of President Grant before adjournment.)

Iowa.—Restriction on the shipment of game birds (12 per day if not for sale—chap. 69).

Massachusetts.—Organization of fish and game protective association.

New Jersey.—Revision and codification of the game law; act of 32 sections, including first close season on gray squirrel, Jan. 1 to July 1, and close terms for six years on wild turkey and prairie chicken (chap. 524).

“Act to incorporate the Central Association for the propagation and protection of game” in Somerset, Mercer, and Middlesex Counties, conferring on members all powers of constables and authorizing all members to arrest without process violators of the game laws (chap. 211).

Ohio.—Organization of the Cuvier Club, formerly the Ohio State Society for the Protection of Game and Fish. (See 1871.)

Oregon.—Law protecting deer, moose, elk, antelope, and mountain sheep, Feb. 1 to Sept. 1; changing seasons for grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, and quail, and prohibiting killing deer or elk solely for hides, horns, or hams (p. 6).

Rhode Island.—Provision requiring town and city councils to appoint a special constable annually to enforce the game law (chap. 391, secs. 7-8).

Establishment of Field and Stream, later changed to the Field, the Chicago Field, and still later the American Field.

- 1875. Arkansas.**—First game laws, imposing a \$10 tax on nonresident trappers, hunters, and fishermen (p. 150, and adj. sess., p. 176).
- Florida.**—First nonresident license law, requiring a fee of \$25 for hunting in each county (chap. 2055).
- Idaho.**—Introduction of bobwhite quail. A few pair were turned out near Boise City and by 1878 had become abundant between that point and Snake River. By 1882 they had spread to the west side of Snake River, 50 miles from where they were first liberated (Bendire's Life Hist. N. Am. Birds, I, p. 2, 1892).
- New York.**—Decision in case of *Phelps v. Racey* (60 N. Y., 10), maintaining the right of the State to legislate concerning imported game.
Last great pigeon roost in New York at Coopers, Steuben County (Forest and Stream, IV, p. 204, 1875).
- North Dakota.**—First game law, protecting quail, prairie chicken, and grouse, Mar. 1 to Aug. 1 (chap. 49).
- South Dakota.**—First game law (same as North Dakota).
- West Virginia.**—Provisions prohibiting shooting on land of another within gunshot of an occupied dwelling, and shooting ducks, geese, and brant, Feb. 1 to Sept. 1 (chap. 117).
- 1876. Kansas.**—General law containing first protection of California quail and non-game birds, including turkey buzzard, lark, swallow, kingbird, and "other upland insectivorous birds," their nests and eggs (sec. 3); and prohibiting shipment (sec. 6) of protected animals or birds out of State (chap. 82). The export provision was declared unconstitutional the following year (see *State v. Saunders*, 1877).
- Missouri.**—Decision in case of *State v. Randolph* (1 Mo. App., 15) involving the sale of imported game (the second decision of the kind).
- 1877. Florida.**—Plume-bird law prohibiting wanton destruction of nests, eggs, and young of sea birds and birds of plume (chap. 3043).
- Illinois.**—"Act declaring certain animals and birds *Ferae Naturae*, to be personal property" [when raised in domestication or kept in inclosures and reduced to possession] (p. 6).
- Kansas.**—Decision in case of *State v. Saunders* (19 Kans., 127), export. Compare *Phelps v. Racey*, New York, 1875.
- Missouri.**—Law prohibiting nonresidents from hunting game for sale or export (p. 333).
- Virginia.**—Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *McCready v. Virginia* (94 U. S., 395).
- 1878. California.**—Jurisdiction of boards of fish commissioners extended to game.
- District of Columbia.**—First general game law, prohibiting killing, possession, or exposure for sale of quail, Feb. 1 to Nov. 1; ruffed grouse, Feb. 1 to Aug. 1; woodcock, Feb. 1 to July 1; prairie chicken, Feb. 1 to Sept. 1; snipe or plover, May 1 to Sept. 1; duck, goose, or brant, Apr. 1 to Sept. 1; rail or ortolan, Feb. 1 to Sept. 1; venison, Jan. 1 to Aug. 15; protecting the turkey buzzard and insectivorous birds throughout the year; prohibiting robbing of nests, trapping, or trespassing; provision for posting lands (20 Stat., 134).
- Iowa.**—First bag-limit law in the United States (25 prairie chickens, snipe, woodcock, quail, and ruffed grouse per day), export prohibited (chap. 156).
- Maine.**—Close term for moose for two years (chap. 50).
- New Hampshire.**—Establishment of board of fish and game commissioners.
- Pennsylvania.**—General revision of the game law, including (sec. 15) provisions prohibiting killing or disturbing wild pigeons on nesting grounds, discharging firearms within quarter of a mile of such grounds, or killing pigeons on their roosting grounds, and requiring a \$50 license (issued by

the county treasurer) from nonresidents trapping or netting pigeons (Act June 3).

- 1879. Delaware.**—Game protective association incorporated and nonresidents prohibited from hunting in the State without securing a certificate of membership (chap. 111).
- Idaho.**—Provision protecting eagles and their nests and eggs at all times (p. 39, sec. 2).
- Indiana.**—Protection of woodcock and duck; hounding prohibited; export prohibited (chap. 122).
- Michigan.**—Act to prevent the killing of elk for 10 years (No. 233).
- Missouri.**—Nonresidents prohibited from hunting in the State (R. S., sec. 1618).
- New Jersey.**—“Act to authorize the formation of associations and societies for the more effectual protection of game and game fish” (chap. 87); comprehensive law for wild-fowl shooting on Barnegat Bay, prohibiting shooting between sunset and sunrise, sailing for birds, or shooting from boats propelled by steam or sail, or from any boats or structures anchored in the bay; rest days established for shooting in Mosquito Cove (chap. 109).
- Virginia.**—“Act to protect buzzards”—turkey buzzards and black buzzards (Acts 1878–79, chap. 72).
- Importation of large numbers of European quail. Nearly 3,000 distributed in New England and the Middle States (Forest and Stream, XII, p. 371, 1879).
- 1880. Connecticut.**—Act establishing rest days on Tuesdays and Fridays between Oct. 20 and Apr. 20 for shooting on certain parts of the Housatonic River (chap. 88).
- Maine.**—Jurisdiction of commissioners of inland fisheries extended to game (chap. 208).
- Massachusetts.**—Decision in case of *Comm. v. Hall* (128 Mass., 410).
- New Mexico.**—First game law with uniform close season for all game, deer, elk, buffalo, antelope, sheep, turkey, grouse, and quail, May 1 to Sept. 1 (chap. 25).
- Publication of Hallock's Bibliography for Sportsmen (in Sportsmen's Gazetteer).
- 1881. Arizona.**—Establishment of board of three fish commissioners (No. 66).
- Illinois.**—Decision in case of *Magner v. People* (97 Ill., 320), involving the right of the State to legislate concerning imported game. First decision of the kind in the State and the first enunciation of the principle that the game belongs to the State.
- Oregon.**—First importation of ring-necked pheasants, 12 males and 3 females, liberated 12 miles below Portland.
- 1882. Massachusetts.**—“Act for the better protection of deer,” making it unlawful to hunt deer except on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays in November (chap. 199).
- Oregon.**—Close season on ring-necked pheasant for 5 years (p. 61).
- Wyoming.**—Uniform open season for all big game in month of October and prohibition of killing more than can be used for food (chap. 49).
- 1883. California.**—Law protecting at all times elk, antelope, mountain sheep, female deer, and spotted fawn, prohibiting possession, sale, or transportation of deer from which evidence of sex has been removed, and prohibiting hunting of animals unless carcass is used by hunter or sold for food (chap. 43).
- Connecticut.**—Appointment by selectmen of each town of two or more game wardens for two years, at same compensation as that of grand jurors (chap. 133).

1883. **Georgia**.—Act to prevent the discharge of firearms on public highways, or within 50 yards thereof, between dark and daylight (No. 378).
- Maine**.—First limit law on big game, 1 moose, 2 caribou, 3 deer a season (chap. 185).
- Pennsylvania**.—Act prohibiting killing web-footed wildfowl except on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1 (Act May 17). Repealed 1885. Act removing protection from the English sparrow (Act June 4).
1884. Appointment of the American Ornithologists' Union committee on protection of North American birds (Auk, I, p. 376, 1884; Bird-Lore, VII, p. 46, 1905).
1885. **Delaware**.—First protection for waterfowl and first close terms for ruffed grouse and jack rabbit (chap. 507).
- New Jersey**.—Prohibiting killing, possession, or exposing for sale of certain nongame birds, including snowbird, tern, gull, "or any insectivorous or song bird, not generally known as a game bird" (sec. 1), or killing, buying, or selling said birds, "or any heron, crane, fish hawk, kingfisher, yellow-hammer or blue jay," for the purpose of preserving or stuffing the same as an article of ornament or apparel (sec. 3); excepting the English sparrow from protection (chap. 207).
1886. **Congress**.—Provision forbidding legislatures of the Territories to pass local laws for the protection of game or fish (24 Stat., 170).
- Kansas**.—Law prohibiting hunting on traveled or public roads; and sale of protected birds except by hunter to direct consumer (chap. 110).
- Massachusetts**.—Jurisdiction of commissioners of fisheries extended to game.
- New Jersey**.—Decision in the case of *Allen v. Wyckoff* (48 N. J. L., 90) sustaining the nonresident license law.
- New York**.—Enactment of the first limit law in the State, 3 deer a season, prohibiting hounding in Delaware and St. Lawrence Counties at any time, and in rest of State except Sept. 1 to Oct. 5, and prohibiting crusting or killing deer while yarded (chap. 194), and the first A. O. U. "model law" for the protection of nongame birds, with definition of game birds, provision for permits for collecting specimens for scientific purposes, excepting the English sparrow from protection (chap. 427; see also Science, No. 160, Supp., p. 13, Feb. 26, 1886); law prohibiting sailing for wildfowl or shooting them from boats propelled by steam or sails except on Long Island Sound, Lake Ontario, and Hudson River below Iona Island (chap. 112).
- Ohio**.—Establishment of the board of 5 commissioners of fish and game, term 5 years (p. 186, sec. 1).
- Organization of first Audubon Society by Forest and Stream, New York.
- Publication of Law of Field Sports by G. P. Smith, containing summaries of State game laws.
1887. **Arizona**.—Jurisdiction of fish commissioners extended to game (Rev. Stat., p. 536); first protection for deer, elk, antelope, goat, sheep, Feb. 1 to Oct. 1; partridge, wild turkey, duck, goose, brant, swan, curlew, plover, snipe, rail, Mar. 1 to Sept. 1 (Rev. Stat., p. 752).
- Delaware**.—Provision prohibiting hunting when the ground is covered with snow (chap. 100, sec. 3).
- Georgia**.—Introduction of the English pheasant; 78 liberated on Jekyll Island, near Brunswick, increased to 850 the following year (Forest and Stream, XXXI, p. 221, 1888).
- Michigan**.—Establishment of fish and game warden department with State warden appointed for 4 years, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum (No. 28, approved Mar. 15). Provisions for special deer season on Upper Peninsula; prohibiting killing deer in water, by pits, traps, artificial lights, or use of dogs in hunting (No. 256).

- 1887. Minnesota.**—Creation of the office of [State] game warden without salary, term 4 years (chap. 142, sec. 6, approved Mar. 8); prohibiting hunting in standing grain (chap. 142, sec. 5).
- Wisconsin.**—Act (chap. 374) making uniform close season for all game birds except woodcock, Dec. 1 to Sept. 1, thus prohibiting spring shooting of shorebirds or waterfowl (sec. 1); prohibiting use of snares, nets, traps, spring guns, swivel guns (sec. 4), sneak boats, sailboats, steam boats, floating boxes or rafts, or blinds in open water outside natural growth of rushes (sec. 6); killing or possession of game with intent of exporting it (sec. 8); "act to prevent the killing of birds for millinery purposes" (chap. 413); and act authorizing the governor to appoint 4 game wardens, term 2 years, salary \$600 and expenses not to exceed \$250, and authorizing the secretary of state to print 5,000 copies of the fish and game laws (chap. 456, approved Apr. 12).
Organization of the Boone and Crockett Club.
- 1888. New Jersey.**—Division of the State into a northern and a southern section with different seasons (chap. 252).
- New York.**—Creation of the office of chief game and fish protector, salary \$2,000 per annum, term pleasure of board of fish commissioners (chap. 577, sec. 1).
- 1889. Arkansas.**—Provision declaring that all game and fish, except fish in private ponds, found in the State are the property of the State, and that their capture is a privilege (Act. 117, sec. 1).
- Minnesota.**—Prohibition of the use of firearms by minors under 14 unless accompanied by parent or guardian (chap. 16).
- Pennsylvania.**—A. O. U. model law for the protection of nongame birds, with definition of game birds and provision for permits for collecting for scientific purposes (No. 228).
- Texas.**—Killing at Buffalo Springs of the last buffalo in the State and the last of the southern herd (Seton, *Scribner's Mag.*, XL, p. 402, 1906).
First census of buffalo made by Dr. W. T. Hornaday (*Ann. Rept. U. S. Nat. Mus.* for 1886-87, p. 525, 1889).
- 1890. Congress.**—Establishment of the General Grant, Sequoia (26 Stat., 478), and Yosemite National Parks in California.
- Illinois.**—Decision in the case of the American Express Co. v. The People (24 N. E., 758; 133 Ill., 649).
- New Hampshire.**—Establishment of the Corbin herd of buffalo in the Blue Mountain Forest Game Preserve, near Newport. (Baynes, 4th Ann. Rept. Am. Bison Soc., p. 42, 1911).
- Ohio.**—Provision prohibiting use of batteries, or steam or naphtha launches, in hunting waterfowl (Acts 1890, p. 66).
- Oklahoma.**—First game law, protecting doves and insectivorous birds throughout the year; muskrat, mink, and otter, Apr. 15 to Feb. 15; buffalo, elk, mountain sheep, and antelope, Jan. 1 to Oct. 1; grouse, Jan. 1 to Sept. 1; quail and wild turkey, Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 (Nebr. law 1885, chap. 102). One of the laws of Nebraska in force Nov. 1, 1889, adopted by Act of Congress for Oklahoma.
- Vermont.**—Incorporation of the Vermont Fish and Game League (No. 147).
- Washington.**—Creation of the office of game warden, term 4 years, appointed to serve without salary but entitled to half the fines collected (p. 105, sec. 5); act prohibiting the chasing of deer with dogs anywhere in the State (p. 105). Repealed 1897.
- Wyoming.**—Law (chap. 12) providing a 10-year close season on buffalo (sec. 4); abolishing the open season on deer, elk, moose, mountain sheep, goat, and antelope, but allowing residents to kill for family consumption not more than 3 game animals a week at any time, but not for sale (sec. 3); and providing for the appointment by justices of the peace of special constables to enforce the provisions of the act (sec. 11).

1890. Publication of C. B. Reynolds's "Book of the Game Laws," containing the game laws of the United States and Canada in full.
1891. **Alabama.**—"Act to prevent hunting on land without written consent of owner or his agent" in 9 counties (Acts 1890-91, No. 584).
- Colorado.**—Jurisdiction of State fish commissioner extended to game (p. 232).
- Georgia.**—General law providing a close season for deer (Jan. 1 to Sept. 1), and for wild turkey, partridge, and pheasant (May 1 to Sept. 1), but not to modify local laws (No. 683).
- Indiana.**—A. O. U. "model law" protecting nongame birds, with definition of game birds and provision for collecting for scientific purposes (chap. 87); act prohibiting hunting on lands of another without written permission of owner or occupant, but prosecution to be made only with his consent (chap. 187).
- Michigan.**—Provision prohibiting training or practicing dogs on game birds during the close season (act 152).
- Minnesota.**—Board of fish and game commissioners substituted for a game warden (chap. 9).
- North Carolina.**—Provision for appointment of game keepers in Currituck County, with power to arrest violators of the game law of the county, term 2 years, salary paid from funds placed in hands of county treasurer for the purpose by "those interested in the gaming interest" (chap. 487). Repealed 1895 (chap. 176). Reenacted 1899 (chap. 242).
- Pennsylvania.**—Decision in the case of *Comm. v. Wilkinson* (21 Atl., 14; 139 Pa., 248), holding that the game laws do not apply to game captured outside the State.
- Wisconsin.**—Creation of the office of State game warden (chap. 436).
- International Fish and Game Conference held in New York October 12, and Detroit December 20-21.
1892. **Vermont.**—Fish commission reorganized as a fish and game commission (No. 80).
1893. **Colorado.**—Provision making it unlawful to use elk, deer, or antelope for baiting traps (chap. 97).
- Florida.**—First nonexport law, prohibiting shipment of partridges or quail (chap. 4146), and first protection for the manatee (chap. 4208).
- Georgia.**—General law making act of 1891 uniform throughout the State, prohibiting sale in certain seasons, and protecting insectivorous birds (No. 342).
- North Carolina.**—Provision prohibiting shooting with rifles on Core Sound, Carteret County, Nov. 1 to Mar. 21 (chap. 266).
- Oregon.**—Creation of the office of game and fish protector (p. 177).
- Wisconsin.**—"Act to secure the better protection of game." Section 1 makes the close season for ducks, geese, and brant Dec. 1 to Sept. 1 with the following proviso: "This section shall not be in force, except upon the proclamation of the Governor of this State, who shall issue such proclamation when it shall appear to his satisfaction that the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, and Illinois have enacted laws substantially in conformity with the provisions of this section" (chap. 106).
1894. **Congress.**—Act protecting game in the Yellowstone National Park (28 Stat., 73). Provision in Tariff Act prohibiting importation of eggs of game birds (28 Stat., 540).
- California.**—Decision in the case of *Ex parte Maier* (37 Pac., 402; 103 Cal., 476), sustaining the right of the State to legislate regarding imported game.
- Minnesota.**—Decision in case of *State v. Rodman* (59 N. W., 1098; 58 Minn., 393).
- New Jersey.**—Jurisdiction of the commission of fisheries extended to game (chap. 209).
- Ohio.**—"Act providing for the dedication of the Licking Reservoir as a public park" and prohibiting killing or disturbing waterfowl, birds, or game therein (p. 380).

- 1894. Ohio.**—Decision in the case of *Roth v. State* (37 N. E., 259; 51 Ohio, 209), sustaining the right of the State to legislate regarding imported game.
Adoption by Forest and Stream of plank to prohibit the sale of game (Forest and Stream, XLII, pp. 89, 111, 115, Feb., 1894).
Bird Day proposed by Prof. C. A. Babcock and first observed in public schools of Oil City, Pa., May 4 (Cir. No. 17, Biological Survey, 1896).
- 1895. California.**—Millinery provision in game law (chap. 202, sec. 627c).
Connecticut.—Establishment of the commission of fisheries and game (chap. 46).
Illinois.—Introduction of the "Blow bill" (H. B. 56), practically opening the Chicago markets to unlimited sale of game from other States, and containing in section 7 a provision for a \$1 resident hunting license required of all persons except owners or occupants of cultivated farms; this bill failed to pass (Am. Field, XLIII, pp. 123, 147, 1895).
Michigan.—Adoption of the first nonresident and resident license system and limit law (No. 117); and first antisale law, prohibiting sale of quail, partridge, and woodcock at any time (No. 223).
Minnesota.—Adoption of the nonresident license system; reciprocal license—\$25 fee required of citizens of States which have restrictive laws against nonresident hunters (chap. 207).
Missouri.—Creation of the office of game and fish warden (p. 182). Repealed 1903.
New York.—Forest, fish, and game commission substituted for the commission of fisheries (chap. 395).
Incorporation of the New York Zoological Society.
North Dakota.—Adoption of the resident and nonresident licenses and the creation of the office of State game warden (Rev. Codes, secs. 1642–1646).
Oregon.—Joint memorial to Congress for protection of eggs of wildfowl in Alaska and regulation of traffic in wild-duck eggs (No. 8).
Pennsylvania.—Establishment of the board of three game commissioners (chap. 187).
Wyoming.—Nonresident \$20 license adopted and jurisdiction of fish commissioner extended to game (chap. 98).
"Duck Egg Fake."—Alleged wholesale destruction of eggs of wildfowl in Alaska for manufacture of egg albumen, resulting in attempt to secure appropriation of \$5,000 by Congress to investigate question. (See Forest and Stream, XLIV, pp. 503–505.)
- 1896. California.**—Decision in the case of *Kellogg v. King* (46 Pac., 166; 114 Cal., 378), involving the protection of private preserves by injunction.
Traffic in seabirds' eggs stopped by an order of the Lighthouse Board, issued in December, prohibiting collecting or selling eggs on the Farallon Islands (Auk, XIV, p. 27, 1897; XV, p. 109, 1898).
Louisiana.—Act authorizing police juries to pass ordinances for the protection of game and fish (No. 66).
Maryland.—Creation of the office of game warden (chap. 293).
New Jersey.—Repeal (chap. 67) of act to incorporate the West Jersey Game Protective Society (see 1873).
Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Geer v. Connecticut*, declaring game the property of the State, and sustaining the right of the State to prohibit export of game (161 U. S., 519), and in *Ward v. Race Horse*, sustaining the right of the State to enforce its game laws on public lands and over Indians (163 U. S., 504).
Revival of the Audubon movement by the organization of societies in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

1897. Congress.—Introduction of the original Lacey bill in the House on July 1, and the Teller bill in the Senate on July 2, to prohibit illegal export of big game from Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

Act preventing trespassing on National Military Parks (29 Stat., 621).

California.—Provision in county-government act authorizing boards of supervisors to shorten open seasons for fish and game (chap. 277, sec. 25, sub. 28).

Colorado.—Destruction of the Lost Park herd of buffalo; the last wild buffalo in the United States outside the Yellowstone National Park. (Am. Field, LXXIII, p. 273, 1910.)

Connecticut.—Provision prohibiting use of sulphur in smoking out rabbits (chap. 109).

District of Columbia.—Organization of Game and Fish Protective Association.

Decision in the case of *Javins v. U. S.* (11 App. D. C., 345), sustaining the law regulating sale of imported game.

Florida.—First warden law, providing for county wardens (chap. 4563).

Georgia.—Close season for opossums, Mar. 1 to Oct. 1 (No. 166).

Illinois.—Decision in the case of *Merritt v. People* (48 N. E., 325).

Iowa.—Creation of the office of State fish and game warden (Code 1897, sec. 2539).

Maine.—Law requiring guides to register with commissioners of inland fisheries and game (chap. 262).

Massachusetts.—Law prohibiting use of birds for millinery purposes (chap. 524).

Michigan.—Concurrent resolution providing for a committee of one senator and two representatives to act with State game warden and chairman of board of fish commissioners to secure uniform legislation in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois (p. 446).

Acts prohibiting the killing of wildfowl from any floating device propelled by steam, gas, naphtha, oil, or electricity (Act 83, sec. 1); or by use of floating or stationary batteries or mines or pneumatic boats (Act 159, sec. 15); or the killing of any game birds with deadfalls, baited hooks, drugs, chemicals, or explosives (Act 159, sec. 16). (For description and figure of a pneumatic boat see Am. Field, XLIV, p. 124, Aug. 3, 1895.)

Montana.—Penalty for killing buffalo, moose, and other game protected throughout the year, two years in State prison, thus making the offense a felony (H. B. 123, sec. 1).

Sale of all protected game prohibited, one of the first laws of the kind (p. 253, sec. 19).

New Mexico.—Act prohibiting sale of game killed in the Territory (Comp. Laws, p. 394, sec. 1362).

New York.—Law prohibiting for five years jacking and killing deer in water.

North Carolina.—Extreme type of local legislation: "Act to allow N. W. Craft to collect birds on his own premises at any time of the year" (Pub. Laws, chap. 95).

Comprehensive law for wildfowl in Currituck County; noncitizens of the State prohibited from hunting from any box, battery, or float not on land; rest days provided; all persons prohibited from rowing or sailing on Sunday to locate birds for future day; unlawful for any hired person to sail around or interfere with a citizen shooting (chap. 291).

South Dakota.—Comprehensive law protecting big game. Nonresidents prohibited from hunting big game; year 1900 and each fifth year thereafter closed; young protected indefinitely and females until Oct. 1, 1901; uniform open season in October and November except as noted (chap. 66). Repealed 1899 (chap. 91).

Utah.—Creation of the office of State fish and game warden (chap. 46).

1897. **West Virginia**.—Creation of the office of game and fish warden (chap. 13).
Wisconsin.—Adoption of a nonresident license system (chap. 221); and provision prohibiting killing deer in the water or on the ice (chap. 188).
 Hallock Code of cooperative legislation advocated by Charles Hallock before the National Game, Bird, and Fish Protective Association (Western Field and Stream, I, p. 232, 1897).
1898. **Congress**.—Introduction of the Hoar bill (S. 1383) "for the protection of Song Birds," prohibiting importation or interstate commerce in plumage or sale of plumage in the Territories or District of Columbia.
Georgia.—Act to prevent the baiting or killing of doves on grounds thus baited (No. 13).
Maryland.—General game law containing provisions prohibiting the sale and possession of plumage (chap. 206).
Massachusetts.—Amendment of the millinery law (chap. 339).
Missouri.—Decision in case of *Haggerty v. St. Louis Ice Manufacturing Co.*, involving the storage of game (44 S. W., 1114; 143 Mo., 238).
Oregon.—Act for the better protection of grouse and prairie chicken and prohibiting hunting when tracking snow is on the ground (S. B., 48, p. 21).
 Organization of the League of American Sportsmen.
1899. **Colorado**.—Provisions prohibiting use of steel-pointed bullets in hunting deer and requiring packages of fish and game to be marked so as to show nature of contents (chap. 98, Div. B, sec. 7, and Div. D, sec. 14).
Idaho.—Creation of the office of fish and game warden (p. 428).
Illinois.—Establishment of the office of game commissioner (p. 222, sec. 17).
 Decision of the U. S. Circuit Court in the case of *In re Eberle*, sustaining the nonresident license law (98 Fed., 295).
Indiana.—Establishment of the office of the commission of fisheries and game (chap. 31). Officers of other States authorized to seize in Indiana game illegally shipped from their own States (chap. 125).
Maryland.—Decision in the case of *Stevens v. State* (43 Atl., 929).
Minnesota.—\$25 nonresident and 25-cent big game resident license, the latter the lowest resident license ever established (chap. 222).
North Carolina.—Reenactment of law of 1891, repealed in 1895, providing gamekeepers for Currituck County (chap. 242). Law prohibiting shooting wildfowl on Currituck Sound over decoys of any kind, Mar. 31 to Nov. 10; putting decoys in water before sunrise; or ring shooting boobies or ruddy ducks, Nov. 10 to Feb. 15 (chap. 245). Ten laws prohibiting hunting on the lands of another without written permission of the owner in 12 counties (chaps. 61, 192, 196, 200, 205, 279, 289, 360, 477, 545).
Oklahoma.—Creation of the office of Territorial game and fish warden (chap. 15, secs. 16–19).
Rhode Island.—Commission on birds established (p. 679).
Washington.—Establishment of the Mount Rainier National Park (30 Stat., 993).
Wisconsin.—Provision requiring packages of fish and game to be marked so as to show nature of contents and name and address of shipper; boats, lights, swivel guns, rafts, and blinds in open water declared public nuisances; game officials of other States designated as agents of Wisconsin and authorized to seize game in Wisconsin illegally shipped from their own States (chap. 312, secs. 8, 19, 24, 27).
- Wyoming**.—Provisions for guide licenses and absolute protection for swans (chap. 19).
1900. **Congress**.—Passage of the Lacey Act, May 26 (first Federal law regulating the importation of birds and animals and interstate traffic in game, and requiring packages of game to be marked so as to show name and address of shipper and contents) (31 Stat., 187).

- 1900. Alaska.**—Prohibition of destruction, possession, or export of eggs of cranes, ducks, brant, or geese (31 Stat., 332, sec. 29).
California.—Organization of the California Game and Fish Protective Association (May 26).
Maine.—Decision in the case of *State v. Snowman*, involving the guide license law (46 Atl., 815; 94 Me., 99).
Maryland.—Seizure of 2,600 gulls and terns in Baltimore in October (Bird Lore, II, p. 203).
New York.—Decision in the case of *People v. Buffalo Fish Co.* (58 N. E., 34).
 Law prohibiting nonresidents from taking fish or game on fresh waters forming part of State boundary, except under same conditions or fees as are required of citizens of New York in State of nonresident (chap. 429).
 Organization of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association.
 First publication by U. S. Department of Agriculture of table of close seasons, bulletin on game laws, and directory of game officials.
- 1901. Alabama.**—Adoption of new constitution containing provision prohibiting local legislation (sec. 106).
Arizona.—One of the last records of elk in the Territory. "A local hunter found the trail of a bull elk near the head of Black River [in the White Mountains] the present autumn (1901), and followed it for two days without obtaining a shot at the animal." (Nelson quoted by Mearns, Bull. 56, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 216, 1907.)
Florida.—A. O. U. "model law" protecting nongame birds (chap. 4957).
Maine.—Law to prevent criminal carelessness in hunting by providing a penalty for wounding or killing any human being of imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or fine not exceeding \$1,000 (chap. 263). Act prohibiting nonresidents from camping or hunting on wild lands of the State from May to November, inclusive, unless in charge of a registered guide (chap. 278).
Michigan.—General revision of the game law, including provisions prohibiting sale of all protected game and use of cages to capture game (No. 217).
Missouri.—Nonexport law (p. 131).
Montana.—Board of game and fish commissioners replaced by the State game and fish warden (H. B. 147).
Nebraska.—General game law, establishing game and fish commission, making the governor commissioner, declaring game the property of the State (sec. 9), establishing licenses, and modifying seasons (chap. 36).
Nevada.—Law requiring oral instruction concerning game protection once a month in the public schools; fish and game laws to be read at least twice each school year; teacher to certify to compliance with act before drawing salary (chap. 47).
New York.—Appropriation of \$5,000 for restocking the Adirondacks with moose and elk (chap. 147). Reintroduction of elk; 22 from the preserve of W. C. Whitney liberated in the Adirondacks in June (Rept. Forest, Fish, and Game Comm., 1902-3, p. 322).
North Carolina.—Local law in Mitchell County making it a felony to kill deer in close season or hunt them with dogs at any time in Grassy Creek and Swan Creek townships (chap. 362).
South Dakota.—Requirement that nonresidents, when hunting big game, must be accompanied by a guide who is a deputy game warden (chap. 132).
- 1902. Congress.**—Appropriation of \$15,000 for purchase of buffalo in Yellowstone Park; 18 cows and 2 bulls purchased and placed in corral near Mammoth Hot Springs.
 Federal law authorizing importation of eggs of game birds (Egg Act) under permit of Secretary of Agriculture (32 Stat., 285).
Alaska.—First general game law, including protection for large brown bears (32 Stat., 327).

- 1902. California.**—Adoption of constitutional amendment authorizing division of State into fish and game districts.
- Kentucky.**—A. O. U. "model law" protecting nongame birds (chap. 54).
- Louisiana.**—Law prohibiting nonresidents from hunting in the State (chap. 65).
- Maryland.**—Local law prohibiting hunting on election day in Harford County (chap. 68, sec. 42).
- New York.**—Provision declaring game law applicable to imported game and providing for bonding game held in possession in close season (Forest, Fish, and Game Laws, sec. 141).
- Pennsylvania.**—First decision on the Lacey Act (*U. S. v. Smith*, 115 Fed. 423).
- Vermont.**—Fund of \$1,000 contributed by M. E. Wheeler, of Rutland, to enable commissioner of fish and game to pay claims for damage done to crops by deer (Rept. Comm. Fish and Game, 1904, p. 15).
- Organization of the National Association of Audubon Societies.
- Organization of the National Association of Game and Fish Wardens.
- 1903. Congress.**—Appropriation of \$1,000 for transferring elk to the Sequoia National Park (32 Stat., 1161).
- Florida.**—Creation of first national bird reservation by Executive Order, Mar. 14, setting aside Pelican Island in Indian River, Florida.
- Georgia.**—Revision of the game law and provision for county wardens (No. 447).
- Illinois.**—Prohibition of sale of waterfowl killed in the State (p. 206).
- Maine.**—Adoption of \$15 nonresident license for big game; commissioners of inland fisheries and game authorized to adjust and pay from license receipts claims for damage done by deer (chap. 99). Codification of game law in revised laws adopted at special session, in effect Jan. 1, 1904.
- Massachusetts.**—Prohibition of spring shooting of shorebirds (chap. 162). County commissioners authorized to allow bills for damage by deer, and such bills to be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth (chap. 407).
- Michigan.**—Law providing penalty of \$1,000 or not more than 10 years imprisonment for careless shooting of human beings (No. 121). Repealed in 1911.
- Nevada.**—County commissioners authorized to shorten or change seasons for certain game.
- New Mexico.**—Creation of the office of game and fish warden (chap. 48).
- New York.**—Brown law prohibiting spring shooting (chap. 256).
- North Carolina.**—Adoption of the A. O. U. "model law" for the protection of nongame birds and incorporation of the Audubon Society with the powers of a game commission (Private Laws, chap. 337).
- North Dakota.**—Administration of game laws given to two district wardens (chap. 103).
- Pennsylvania.**—First alien-license law (No. 136).
- Tennessee.**—General game law providing for the office of State warden; a reciprocal nonresident license, and \$25 market-hunting license; repeal of local game laws (chap. 169). A. O. U. "model law" (chap. 118).
- Texas.**—General game law, including A. O. U. "model law" and repeal of county laws (chap. 137).
- Virginia.**—General game law, including A. O. U. "model law" for the protection of nongame birds, provision for the district wardens, and repeal of county laws (chap. 227).
- Publication of New York Public Library "List of Works on Sport and Shooting," the most complete bibliography of the subject thus far issued.
- 1904. Congress.**—Introduction of Shiras bill (H. R. 15601) "To protect the migratory game birds of the United States" (for brief on Federal jurisdiction of migratory birds see *Forest and Stream*, LXVII, p. 815, Nov. 24, 1906).

1904. **Alaska.**—Regulations of Secretary of Agriculture establishing three game districts (Biol. Surv. Cir. 42).
- Arkansas.**—Decision in case of *State v. Mallory* (83 S. W., 955), involving the prohibition of hunting in the State by nonresidents, and declaring the act unconstitutional in so far as it prevented them from hunting on their own land.
- Colorado.**—Decision in *Hornbeke v. White* (76 Pac., 926) relative to possession of hides.
- Illinois.**—Decision in *Cummings v. People* (71 N. E., 1031; 211 Ill., 392) sustaining the nonresident license law.
- Kentucky.**—Adoption of reciprocal license (chap. 48); provision for county game wardens (chap. 68).
- Louisiana.**—Adoption of the A. O. U. "model law" protecting nongame birds, and permission for nonresidents to hunt in the State under license (No. 48). Close term for five years on the wood duck (No. 126, sec. 7.)
- Massachusetts.**—Authorizing search with warrant (chap. 367).
- Minnesota.**—Decision in *State v. Poole* (100 N. W. 647) involving a fine of \$20,000 for illegal possession of 2,000 ducks.
- Mississippi.**—Adoption of the A. O. U. "model law" (chap. 98).
- Nebraska.**—Decision in *McConnell v. McKillip* (99 N. W., 505) involving the confiscation of guns.
- New York.**—Prohibition of spring shooting of shorebirds (chap. 588); close season for black bears, July to September, inclusive (chap. 630); provision for restocking Adirondacks with moose and elk (chap. 587). (See 1901).
- Ohio.**—Codification of the game law, placing all shorebirds on the game list, prohibiting shooting of quail or doves on the ground, protecting nongame birds, reorganizing the warden service, and authorizing search without warrant (p. 463).
1905. **Congress.**—Establishment of the Wichita Game Preserve, Oklahoma (33 Stat., 614).
- California.**—Killing elk declared a felony punishable by not more than two years' imprisonment (chap. 239).
- Illinois.**—Decision in the case of *Schulte v. Warren* (75 N. E., 783), involving the right of landowners to protect overflowed land.
State game farm established in February on a tract of 400 acres, 16 miles south of Springfield (Ill. Arbor and Bird Day Ann., p. 81, 1909).
- Kansas.**—Adoption of the license system and creation of the office of State game warden (chap. 267).
- Massachusetts.**—Adoption of alien licenses (chap. 317).
- Minnesota.**—Hunting accidents due to careless handling of firearms defined as manslaughter (chap. 125). General game law containing provisions prohibiting storage of game and extending absolute protection to caribou (chap. 344).
- Missouri.**—Game law including the A. O. U. "model law" for the protection of nongame birds and provisions prohibiting sale or export (p. 158).
- Montana.**—Adoption of a uniform season for all game, Sept. 1 to Dec. 1 (chap. 52). (See Michigan, 1869.)
- New York.**—Amendment to Penal Code prohibiting sale or gift of firearms or air guns to persons under 16, and prohibiting aliens from carrying firearms in public places (Penal Code, secs. 409-410).
- North Carolina.**—Provision prohibiting capture or killing of deer in the water (Code, sec. 3462.)
- Oklahoma.**—Provision in school law requiring instruction at least half an hour each week concerning habits and protection of animals and birds (chap. 33, art. 12, sec. 2).

- 1905. Oregon.**—Acts prohibiting sale of practically all game (chap. 117) and fixing open season by days of the week (chap. 77).
- South Carolina.**—Provision for county game wardens (No. 489).
- Tennessee.**—Creation of the department of game, fish, and forestry in charge of a State warden, appointed for eight years (chap. 455).
- Wisconsin.**—General civil-service law applying the merit system to the game-warden service as well as other departments of the State government (chap. 363).
- Wyoming.**—Act creating a State game preserve south of the Yellowstone National Park (chap. 90). Provision requiring license to photograph big game in winter (Rev. Stat., sec. 2117).
- Incorporation of the National Association of Audubon Societies.
- Organization of the American Bison Society.
- Extensive feeding of game birds, especially in Illinois, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania during winter of 1904-05 (Yearbook Dept. Agr., 1905, p. 615.)
- 1906. Congress.**—Act protecting birds on bird reservations (34 Stat., 536); establishment of the Grand Canyon Game Preserve, Arizona (34 Stat., 607); appropriation of \$15,000 for fencing the Wichita Game Preserve (34 Stat., 696).
- Arkansas.**—Decision in case of Wells Fargo Exp. Co. v. State (96 S. W., 189), construing nonexport law.
- District of Columbia.**—Act of Congress prohibiting hunting except on the Eastern Branch and on the west shore of the Potomac (34 Stat., 808).
- Massachusetts.**—Laws prohibiting use of live decoys in Nantucket County (chap. 292) and sale of imported ducks, quail, and prairie chickens in close season (chaps. 301, 303, 304). Introduction of three bills to regulate keeping of cats (all of which failed).
- Mississippi.**—Adoption of a general game law containing license, nonexport, and nonsale provisions (Code, secs. 2323-2336).
- New York.**—Defeat of the spring-shooting bill and so-called Silz bill permitting sale of imported game in close season (Forest and Stream, LXVI, pp. 415, 753, 1906).
- Wyoming.**—Incursion of Ute Indians from Colorado resulting in great destruction of game (Ann. Rept. State Game Warden, 1906, 617.)
- Introduction of bills to prohibit the use of automatic guns in hunting game in eight States and the District of Columbia (all of which failed).
- 1907. Alabama.**—Adoption of a general game law including the A. O. U. "model law" for the protection of nongame birds, prohibiting sale and export, requiring resident and nonresident licenses, establishing the elective office of State game and fish commissioner, and repealing all local laws (No. 18). This law stopped the last of the large shipments of quail for restocking purposes.
- California.**—Adoption of the resident, nonresident, and alien license system (chap. 206).
- Connecticut.**—Adoption of a complete license system (chap. 153).
- Louisiana.**—Decision in case of State v. Schwartz (44 S., 20), sustaining the constitutionality of the law prohibiting sale of imported plumage.
- Massachusetts.**—Provision requiring use of buckshot in killing deer (chap. 307).
- Michigan.**—Addition of fire protection to the duties of State warden and increasing salary to \$3,000 (No. 264).
- Minnesota.**—Act to prohibit the shooting of firearms within 3 miles of the corporate limits of cities having a population of 50,000 or more (chap. 300).
- Missouri.**—Law abolishing regular deputy wardens and repeal of many provisions of the Act of 1905 (p. 277); and providing for calling a grand jury annually in each county to investigate violations of the game law (p. 320).
- Montana.**—Sale of Pablo herd of buffalo to Canadian Government, and transfer of 410 head to Elk Island Park, Alberta (Byshe, 4th Ann. Rept. Am. Bison Soc., p. 38, 1911).

1907. **New Hampshire.**—Provision requiring use of buckshot in hunting deer except in Carroll, Coos, and Grafton counties (chap. 130).
- New York.**—Defeat of the foreign game importation or Silz bill (Forest and Stream, LXVIII, p. 895, June 8, 1907).
- Oklahoma.**—Transfer to Wichita Game Preserve of herd of 15 buffalo presented by the New York Zoological Society (Rept. Am. Bison Soc., p. 55, 1908).
- Pennsylvania.**—Establishment of game refuges on State forest reserves (No. 64); law prohibiting use of automatic guns in hunting game (No. 244).
- South Carolina.**—Incorporation of the Audubon Society with powers of a game commission and provision for wardens (chap. 315).
- Texas.**—Jurisdiction of fish and oyster commissioner extended to include game; establishment of \$15 nonresident license (chap. 379).
- West Virginia.**—Adoption of the A. O. U. "model law" for the protection of nongame birds (chap. 57).
- Wyoming.**—Conviction of noted tusk hunters in the Yellowstone National Park. Act making head hunting and tusk hunting a felony (chap. 47).
Memorial praying the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks to discourage the hunting of elk for tusks (House Joint mem. No. 1, p. 196).
Discovery of quail disease (*Colibacillosis tetraonidarum*) in birds from Alabama, Kansas, and Oklahoma (Yearbook Dept. Agr., p. 595).
Introduction of bills to prohibit use of automatic guns in hunting game in 17 States (all failed except that in Pennsylvania).
Vetoes: California, bills establishing bird day and a game commission; New York, protecting gray squirrels throughout the year and appropriating \$20,000 for a buffalo herd in the Adirondack Park; Oregon, allowing fruit growers to destroy birds injuring their orchards.
1908. **Congress.**—Appropriation of \$30,000 for land and \$10,000 for fencing for National Bison Range in Montana (35 Stat., 267).
Introduction of the Weeks bill (H. R. 22888) "To protect migratory game birds of the United States."
- Alabama.**—Decision in *Hyde v. State* (46 S., 489), upholding the law prohibiting hunting on lands of another without written permission.
- Alaska.**—General game law, including provisions authorizing governor to appoint wardens and to issue licenses (nonresident, \$50; alien, \$100; shipping moose, \$150; shipping licenses, \$5-\$150) (35 Stat., 102).
- California.**—Introduction of wild turkeys from Mexico (Biol. Surv. Cir. No. 80, p. 22, 1911).
- Louisiana.**—Adoption of the resident license system (No. 277).
- New Jersey.**—Division of State into two districts and prohibition of spring shooting in the northern counties (chap. 222).
- Kansas.**—Act passed at extra session protecting deer and antelope for 10 years (chap. 59).
- New York.**—Codification of the entire game, fish, and forestry law and the adoption of the \$1 resident license (chaps. 130, 471).
- Vermont.**—Authorizing the governor to suspend the hunting season in times of drought (No. 13). Season suspended 17 days and deer season postponed two weeks.
- Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *New York ex rel Hesterberg v. People* (211 U. S., 31), involving the right of the State to regulate the sale of imported game.
- Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, Nebr., containing 55,000 acres, practically made a game refuge; by order of the President, the War Department prohibited hunting on the reservation (Bird Lore, X, p. 144).
- Inauguration of the "More Game" movement by the Amateur Sportsman.

- 1909. Congress.**—Enactment of Criminal Code (to take effect Jan. 1, 1910), containing important amendments to the Lacey Act (35 Stat., 1137).
 Appropriations: \$7,000 for bison and bird reservations, and \$9,420 for enforcement of Lacey Act (35 Stat., 1051); \$10,000 for protection of game in Alaska (35 Stat., 990).
 Twenty-six national bird reservations; Mount Olympus National Monument in Washington for elk; and Fire Island Reservation, in Alaska, for moose, established by Executive orders.
- California.**—Establishment of a game refuge on the Pinnacles National Forest (chap. 428). Defeat of Stuckenbruck bill to remove protection from meadow-larks. Provision prohibiting the use of any animal except a dog as a blind in hunting waterfowl or shorebirds (chap. 395).
- Idaho.**—Establishment of a game refuge on the Payette River (H. B. 242), and appropriation of \$15,000 from game fund for purchase of Heyburn Park, on the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation (H. B. 186).
- Illinois.**—Provisions prohibiting baiting of ducks and allowing only one-half bag limit to boys under 12 (p. 236).
- Maine.**—Authorizing governor to prohibit use of firearms in forests during droughts (chap. 52), and prohibiting use of silencers (chap. 129).
- Massachusetts.**—Adoption of a resident license system (chap. 262), authorizing governor to proclaim close season in time of drought (chap. 421).
- Minnesota.**—Making the Minnesota State forest reserve lands and parks and the national forests game refuges (chaps. 171, 320).
- Missouri.**—Adoption of a comprehensive game law, reenacting many of the provisions of the law of 1905, and increasing the nonresident license fee from \$15 to \$25 and the resident license fee from \$2.50 to \$5 (p. 519).
- Montana.**—Completion of National Bison Range in Montana, on which were placed 37 buffalo donated by the American Bison Society (3d Ann. Rept. Am. Bison Soc., p. 1, 1910).
- New Jersey.**—Open season for deer after a continued close term of ten years but hunting deer with rifles, or shotguns smaller than No. 12, prohibited (chap. 187).
- New Mexico.**—Adoption of a resident and nonresident license system (chap. 83).
- New York.**—Decision in the case of *Dieterich v. Fargo* (87 N. E., 518), involving the right to sell deer raised in captivity. Law authorizing governor to prohibit hunting in forest-reserve counties during droughts (chap. 474).
- North Carolina.**—Passage of 79 game laws, all but two, local acts, the maximum number in any one State in one year.
- North Dakota.**—Law prohibiting use of silencers (chap. 122); prohibiting spring shooting, and creating game and fish board of control (chap. 128).
- Pennsylvania.**—Prohibiting unnaturalized foreign-born residents from hunting in the State or owning guns or rifles (No. 261).
- Tennessee.**—Attempt to depose the State warden by making the commissioner of agriculture ex officio warden under the Langford bill (chap. 519), which was declared unconstitutional (*Acklen v. Thompson*, 126 S. W., 730). Provision for acquisition of Reelfoot Lake as a fish and game preserve (chaps. 371, 463, 534).
- Texas.**—Act passed at extra session providing for resident license (chap. 27).
- Utah.**—Codification of the game law, repealing protection for does, reducing the nonresident license fee to \$5, and establishing a \$100 alien license (chap. 53).
- Vermont.**—Law permitting the killing of does after a continuous protection of 44 years (No. 146).
- Washington.**—Provision prohibiting use of silencers (Crim. Code, sec. 265).
 General game law passed at the extra session containing a prohibition of the storage of game (ext. sess., chap. 12).

1909. **Wisconsin**.—First competitive oral examinations for position of deputy game warden held by Civil Service Commission.
- Wyoming**.—Appropriation of \$5,000 for purchase of feed for elk and other big game (chap. 59). Memorials requesting Congress to grant certain lands for winter refuges for big game (No. 2), and requesting the State of Idaho to create a game refuge contiguous to the Wyoming State game preserve (No. 4). Practical removal of antelope from the game list by the closing of the seasons in Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Wyoming.
1910. **Congress**.—Establishment of Glacier National Park, Mont. (36 Stat., 354).
- Florida**.—First decision of supreme court on game law, *Harper v. Galloway* (51 S., 226), declaring local nonresident license law for Marion County inoperative as to residents of Florida.
- Louisiana**.—Reorganization of game commission (No. 265), and provision for two State game preserves (No. 273).
- Maryland**.—Uniform season for wildfowl (chap. 251), and establishment of bag limits (chap. 337).
- Massachusetts**.—First open season on deer for several years in five counties in western part of the State (chap. 545); authorization of search without warrant (chap. 548).
- Mississippi**.—Decision in *State v. Hill* (53 S. 411), declaring unconstitutional the local ordinance of Itawamba County prohibiting hunting by nonresidents except on their own land.
- Missouri**.—Establishment of State game farm at Jefferson City; creation of office of millinery expert.
- New York**.—Close season on deer on Long Island for 3 years, repeal of special buck law permitting bucks to be killed first 15 days in November, and prohibition of spring shooting of brant for 3 years (chap. 657).
- Passage of the Shea plumage bill (to take effect July 1, 1911). This bill prohibits possession or sale of aigrettes or other plumage of birds belonging to same families as birds of New York (chap. 256).
- Oklahoma**.—Decision of United States Circuit Court of Appeals in *Rupert v. United States* (181 Fed., 87), sustaining the Oklahoma law and construing the Lacey Act.
- Pennsylvania**.—Decision in *Commonwealth v. McComb* (76 Atl., 100), sustaining constitutionality of law prohibiting use of automatic guns in killing game.
- South Carolina**.—Provision for appointment of a chief game warden (No. 293).
- Wyoming**.—Transfer of 25 elk from Jackson Hole to Big Horn game preserve at a cost of about \$1,300 (Ann. Rept. State Game Warden, 1910, p. 7).
- Arrest of 23 Japanese poachers on Laysan Island, in the Hawaiian Bird Reservation. These men had destroyed nearly 300,000 birds during the summer and autumn of 1909. They were brought to Honolulu by the revenue cutter *Thetis* and later deported to Japan, and the plumage which they had collected was confiscated.
- Duck disease (cholera or coccidiosis) prevalent locally in Utah, Colorado, and California (Cir. 80, Biol. Surv., p. 15, 1911).
- First use of the aeroplane in hunting game birds on grounds of the Bolsa Chica Club, Orange County, California (Forest and Stream, LXXV, p. 1047, Dec. 31, 1910).
- National Association Game Commissioners' convention in New Orleans (Am. Field, LXXIII, p. 169, Feb. 19, 1910).
- Vetoes: New Jersey, general game bill exempting warden service from civil-service law.
- Publication of W. T. Hornaday's "Sportsman's Platform," containing 15 cardinal principles affecting wild game and its pursuit (Field and Stream, Vol. XV, p. 179, June, 1910).

- 1911. Congress.**—Act creating the Appalachian Park (36 Stat., 961); appropriation of \$20,000 for feeding, protecting, and removing elk from Jackson Hole, Wyo. (36 Stat., 1258). (See also Arizona.)
- Arizona.**—Protection accorded antelope under Territorial law extended by act of Congress until March 1, 1913 (36 Stat., 912, sec. 6).
- California.**—Division of the State into 6 game districts (chap. 241); investigation of the game commission (Western Field, vol. 17, pp. 40–56, May, 1911).
- Delaware.**—General revision of the game laws; provision for enforcing the laws by a board of game and fish commissioners instead of by the Delaware Game Protective Association (chap. 162).
- Georgia.**—General game law providing a license system, bag limits, and office of State fish and game commissioner, and prohibiting sale and export (chap. 238).
- Idaho.**—Creation of a State preserve for big game by closing the season for five years in Bear Lake, Cassia, Oneida, and Twin Falls Counties (chap. 208).
- Illinois.**—Close term for woodcock for four years; opening the season on prairie chicken with a bag limit of 3 a day for the first time in eight years; prohibiting the use of rifles for shooting waterfowl; repealing the restrictions on baiting waterfowl; and abolishing the State game fund (H. B. 676).
- Kansas.**—Act revising the game law and placing the State warden's office under the supervision of the University of Kansas (chap. 198).
- Louisiana.**—Donation to the State of 15,000 acres in Vermilion Parish by Chas. W. Ward and E. A. McIlhenny as a game preserve (Forest and Stream, Vol. LXXVII, p. 167, July 29, 1911).
- Michigan.**—Repeal of act providing penalty for careless shooting of human beings (No. 38).
- Montana.**—Establishment of the Snowy Creek, Pryor Mountain, and Yellowstone game preserves (chaps. 87, 100).
- New Jersey.**—Adoption of plumage law modeled on Shea bill of New York (chap. 168).
- New York.**—Passage of the Bayne bill providing for prohibiting the sale of native game, permitting traffic in certain kinds of imported game, and requiring all game to be tagged before being placed on the market (chap. 438); provision for a conservation commission of three members to replace the forest, fish, and game commission, the State water supply commissioner and the forest purchasing board (chap. 647).
- Shea plumage law in effect July 1. Attack on law defeated by dismissal by United States circuit court of application for injunction to restrain State officers from enforcing its provisions.
- North Dakota.**—Acts setting aside the islands in Devils Lake as a bird reserve (chap. 139), establishing a game preserve in the Killdeer Mountains (chap. 143), and prohibiting use of automobiles or rifles in shooting wild fowl (chap. 141).
- Oregon.**—Acts replacing the office of game and forestry warden by a fish and game commission of five members (chap. 152); providing for the establishment by the governor of bird and game refuges (chap. 264).
- Tennessee.**—Laws prohibiting the sale of robins and quail (chaps. 18, 34).
- Texas.**—Establishment of a game preserve of 1,220,000 acres on the King ranch, in the southwestern part of the State, with more than 100 lodges for rent to the public (Texas Field, Feb., 1911, p. 78).
- Vermont.**—Laws changing the deer season and protecting does absolutely (No. 193), authorizing the game commissioner to appraise deer on forest land inclosed for a private park, and to sell them to the owner of the park (No. 211).

1911. **Washington.**—Acts prohibiting aliens from owning guns except under license and consular certificate (chap. 52); and establishing a State game preserve on Puget Sound near Tacoma (chap. 84).
- West Virginia.**—Repeal of the resident license and the protection given rabbits (chap. 47).
- Wisconsin.**—Act requiring hunting license fees to be turned into the general fund of the State and limiting the expenses of the game department to the amount received from licenses and sale of confiscated game (chap. 527).
- Wyoming.**—Establishment of a State game commission comprising the governor, secretary of state, and auditor of state (chap. 66); appropriation of \$5,000 for preservation of game from starvation (chap. 3); memorial requesting appropriation from the Federal Government for preserving game in Jackson Hole (House Joint mem. No. 1).
- Transfer of small herds of elk from Jackson Hole to the National Bison Range, Montana, and the Wichita Game Preserve, Oklahoma.
- Defeat of spring-shooting bills in Massachusetts, New York, North Dakota, and Wisconsin.
- Organization of American Game Protective and Propagation Association with endowment fund provided by manufacturers of guns and ammunition.
- Shipment of 3 buffalo, a bull and 2 cows, from the Corbin preserve, New Hampshire, to Peru, as a nucleus of the first herd of buffalo in South America (*American Field*, Vol. LXXV, p. 285, Apr. 1, 1911).

INDEX.

The following pages contain a subject index to the entries already given in the Chronology. An effort has been made to bring together under the same heading, so far as possible, all the items relating to one subject and to include enough cross references to facilitate ready reference. The entries, alphabetically arranged, are given in the briefest possible form under subject, State, and year. Each separate entry is chronological in arrangement. Upon reference to the proper date in the Chronology a reference will usually be found to the statute or other source of original information.

In some cases entries include dates prior to 1776, the initial date of this index. Such earlier references have been included for the sake of completeness, and are inclosed in parentheses to indicate that they are not mentioned in the Chronology.

- Accidents, hunting, Maine, 1901; Michigan, 1903; Minnesota, 1905; repeal of law Michigan, 1911.
- Aeroplane used in hunting game birds, 1910.
- Agriculture, U. S. Dept., publications on game protection, 1900.
- Aigrette, decision, Louisiana, 1907.
- Air guns not to be sold or given to persons under 16, New York, 1905.
- Alabama, first game law (fire hunting), 1822; camp hunting, 1846; decision in *Underwood v. State*, 1851 (camp hunting); protecting snipe, summer duck, wild turkey, etc., in 3 counties, 1854; prohibiting hunting wild hogs in 15 counties without notice, 1856; uniform open season in Mobile County, 1871; prohibiting hunting without written permission in 9 counties, 1891; new constitution, 1901; general game law, including A. O. U. law and repeal of local laws, 1907; decision in *Hyde v. State*, 1908 (written permission).
- Alaska, export of eggs, 1900; first general game law, including protection of large brown bears, 1902; three game districts, 1904; license system and wardens, 1908.
- Allen license law, first, Pennsylvania, 1903; Massachusetts 1905.
- Aliens not permitted to hunt deer or moose Maine, 1852; not permitted to carry firearms in public places, New York, 1905; not permitted to own guns, Pennsylvania, 1909; except under license and consular certificate, Washington, 1911.
- "Amateur Sportsman," "More Game" movement, 1908.
- American Bison Society, organized, New York, 1905.
- American Field established, 1874.
- Ammunition for hunting deer, use of steel-pointed bullets prohibited, Colorado, 1899; Nebraska, 1901; buckshot required, Massachusetts, 1907; New Hampshire, 1907; New Jersey, 1909.
- American Game Protective Association organized, 1911.
- Animals, use as blinds in hunting waterfowl, California, 1909.
- Antelope, first close season, California, 1852; first close term, California, 1883; 10-year close term, Kansas, 1908; removal from game list in United States, 1909; protection extended Arizona, 1911.
- Antisale plank advocated by "Forest and Stream," 1894.
- Antispring shooting, law repealed, Massachusetts, 1871; law conditional on action of other States, Wisconsin, 1893 (see Spring shooting.)
- A. O. U. committee on protection N. A. birds, 1884.
- A. O. U. "model law" for protection of nongame birds, New York, 1886; Pennsylvania, 1889; Indiana, 1891; Florida, 1901; Kentucky, 1902; North Carolina, 1903; Tennessee, 1903; Louisiana, 1904; Mississippi, 1904; West Virginia, 1907; included in general game law, Texas, 1903; Virginia, 1903; Missouri, 1905; Alabama, 1907.
- Appalachian Park, act creating, 1911.
- Appraisal of deer on park lands, Vermont, 1911.
- Appropriations, \$5,000 for moose in New York, 1901; \$15,000 for buffalo in Yellowstone Park, 1902; \$1,000 for transferring dwarf elk to Sequoia National Park, 1903; \$15,000 for fencing Wichita Game Preserve, 1906; \$40,000 for bison range in Montana, 1908; \$10,000 for game protection, Alaska, 1909; \$9,420 for en-

- forcement of Lacey Act, 1909; \$7,000 for maintenance of bison and bird reservations, 1909; \$15,000 for Heyburn Park, Idaho, 1909; \$5,000 for feeding elk, Wyoming, 1909, 1911; \$20,000 for elk in Jackson Hole, Wyo., 1911.
- Arizona, Board of Fish Commissioners, 1881, jurisdiction extended to game, 1887; first game law, 1887; last record of elk, 1901; Grand Canyon Game Preserve, 1906; antelope law extended by act of Congress, 1911.
- Arkansas, Sunday hunting prohibited 1855; non-resident license, 1875; game and fish declared property of the State, 1889; decisions in *State v. Mallory*, 1904 (nonresidents); *Wells Fargo Express Co. v. State*, 1906 (export).
- Arrest without warrant, by members of Central Association, New Jersey, 1874.
- Artificial light, use in hunting deer prohibited, Michigan, 1887 (see also fire lighting and jacking).
- Associations, Fowling and Fishing Association, Upper Township, Cape May County, N. J., 1813; New York Association for the Protection of Game, 1844; Blooming Grove Park Association, Pennsylvania, 1871; West Jersey Game Protective Association, 1873-1896; Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, 1874; Central Association for Propagation and Protection of Game, New Jersey, 1874; Cuvier Club, Ohio, 1874; Delaware Game Protective Association, 1879; act authorizing formation of game protective associations, New Jersey, 1879; Audubon Society, 1886; Boone and Crockett Club, 1887; New York Zoological Society, 1895; Game and Fish Protective Association District of Columbia, 1897; League of American Sportsmen, 1898; California Game and Fish Protective Association, 1900; North American Fish and Game Protective Association, 1900; National Association of Audubon Societies, 1902; American Bison Society, 1905; American Game Protective Association, 1911.
- Audubon Societies, first society, New York, 1886; revival in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, 1896; National Association organized, 1902, incorporated, 1905; State society incorporated with powers of game commission, North Carolina, 1903; South Carolina, 1907.
- Automatic gun, prohibiting use in hunting game, failure of bills in 9 States, 1906; in 16 States, 1907; passage of law, Pennsylvania, 1907; decision sustaining constitutionality of law, Pennsylvania, 1910.
- Automobile, use in shooting wild fowl prohibited, North Dakota, 1911.
- Bag limits (birds), Iowa, 1878; Maryland, 1910; (big game) Maine, 1883; New York, 1886; Michigan, 1895; Georgia, 1911; half bag limit for boys, Illinois, 1909.
- Baited hooks for capturing game, prohibited, Michigan, 1897.
- Baiting-doves prohibited, Georgia, 1898; ducks prohibited, Illinois, 1909; traps with big game prohibited, Colorado, 1893; turkeys prohibited, Pennsylvania, 1869; restrictions on baiting waterfowl repealed, Illinois, 1911.
- Barneget Bay, wildfowl shooting regulations; New Jersey, 1879.
- Batteries prohibited, New York, 1839; New Jersey, 1852; Ohio, 1890; Michigan, 1897; in open water in Currituck Sound, N. C., 1870, 1897; Barneget Bay, N. J., 1879; licensed on Susquehanna Flats, Md., 1872.
- Bayne bill, New York, 1911.
- Beagles prohibited in hunting deer, New York, 1788.
- Bears, black, close season, New York, 1904; brown, close season, Alaska, 1902.
- Bibliography, Hallock's Bibliography for Sportsmen, 1880; New York Public Library List of Works on Sport and Shooting, 1903.
- Big game, committee appointed by Congress to inquire into law for protecting, 1872; use for baiting traps prohibited, Colorado, 1893.
- Big guns prohibited, Virginia, 1832; Michigan (punt or swivel) 1865; New York, 1866-69; North Carolina (Currituck Sound), 1870; Maryland (Susquehanna Flats), 1872; Wisconsin, 1887.
- Bills, etc., in Congress, Cole resolution, 1872; Hoar bill, 1898; Lacey bill, 1897-1900; Teller bill, 1897; Shiras bill, 1904; Weeks bill, 1908.
- In State legislatures, Blow bill defeated, Illinois, 1895; Shea bill, New York, 1910; Silz bill defeated, New York, 1906, 1907; spring shooting bills defeated, New York, 1906, 1911; Massachusetts, 1911; North Dakota, 1911; Wisconsin, 1911; Stuckenbruck bill defeated, California, 1909.
- Bird day, Oil City, Pa., 1894; bill vetoed, California, 1907.
- Bird reservations, national, first, Florida, 1903; act protecting birds, 1906; 26 reservations established, 1909.
- Bison range (see National bison range).
- Black act (9 Geo. I, chap. 22, 1722), decision in *State v. Campbell*, Georgia, 1808.
- Black bear, close season, New York, 1904.
- Blinds for capturing wild turkeys prohibited, Pennsylvania, 1869.
- Blinds prohibited in open water in Currituck Sound, N. C., 1870; Wisconsin, 1887.
- Bloodhounds, prohibited in hunting deer, New York, 1788.
- Blooming Grove Park Association, Pennsylvania, 1871.
- Blow bill, Illinois, 1895.
- Boards of county supervisors (see County supervisors).
- Boards of fish and game commissioners (see Commissioners).
- Boards of ducking police (see Ducking police).
- Boats, pneumatic, prohibited, Michigan, 1897.
- sail prohibited, New York, 1869; New Jersey (Barneget Bay), 1879; Wisconsin, 1887.
- skiffs in hunting wildfowl prohibited in Accomac and Fairfax counties, Va., 1839.
- sneak, prohibited in open water, Wisconsin, 1887.
- steam prohibited, New York, 1869; New Jersey (Barneget Bay), 1879; Wisconsin, 1887; Michigan, 1897.
- Bonding game in close season, New York, 1902.
- Boobies or ruddy ducks, close season for ring shooting on Currituck Sound, N. C., 1899.
- Book of the Game Laws, Reynolds, 1890.
- Boone and Crockett Club organized, 1887.
- Brant shooting at night prohibited, New Jersey, 1859; close season, Nevada, 1861.

- Brown law, prohibiting spring shooting in New York, 1903.
- Buckshot required in killing deer, Massachusetts, 1907; New Hampshire, 1907; New Jersey, 1909 (see Ammunition).
- Buck law, permitting bucks to be killed in first 15 days in November, repealed, New York, 1910.
- Bullets, use of steel-pointed, prohibited, Colorado, 1899; Nebraska, 1901 (see also Ammunition).
- Bull hunting, California, 1909 (see Animals as blinds).
- Buffalo, close season, Idaho, 1864; first bill introduced in Congress, 1871; bill to prevent slaughter in Territories (vetoed), 1874; killing of last buffalo in Texas, 1889; first census 1889; 10-year close season, Wyoming, 1890; establishment of Corbin herd, New Hampshire, 1890; destruction of Lost Park herd, Colorado, 1897; purchase for Yellowstone National Park, 1902; placed in Wichita game preserve by New York Zoological Society, 1907; bill for Adirondack herd vetoed, New York, 1907; sale of Pablo herd to Canadian Government, 1907; herd placed on National bison range, Mont., by American Bison Society, 1909; shipment to Peru, 1911.
- Cages for capturing game prohibited, Michigan, 1911.
- California, first game law (local), 1852; shortening open seasons, 1853; (general) 1854; jurisdiction of fish commissioners extended to game, 1878; protection of elk, antelope, sheep, and female deer throughout the year, 1883; establishment General Grant, Sequoia, and Yosemite National Parks, 1890; decision in *Ex parte Maier*, 1894 (sale imported game); Kellogg *v.* King, 1896 (private preserves); millinery provision, 1895; traffic in eggs from Farallon Islands stopped, 1896; supervisors may shorten open seasons, 1897; Game and Fish Protective Association, 1900; constitutional amendment providing fish and game districts, 1902; killing elk a felony, 1905; license system, 1907; vetoes of bills establishing bird day and a game commission, 1907; game refuge on Pinnacles National Forest, 1909; animals as blinds, 1909; game districts, 1911; investigation of game commission, 1911.
- Camp hunting, Alabama, 1846; Florida, 1851; decision on camp hunting law, Alabama, 1851.
- Caribou, close season, Maine, 1870; close term Minnesota, 1905. (See p. 15.)
- Cats, bills to regulate keeping (failed), Massachusetts, 1906.
- Census of buffalo, 1889.
- Chemicals for capturing game prohibited, Michigan, 1897.
- Chicago Field established, 1874.
- Chief game protector, New York, 1888.
- Civil Service law, Wisconsin, 1905; oral examinations for game wardens, Wisconsin, 1909; bill exempting warden service vetoed, New Jersey, 1910.
- Close seasons, colonial laws (deer), Massachusetts, 1694; Connecticut, 1698; Virginia, 1699; New York, 1705; Pennsylvania, 1721; Delaware, 1721; New Jersey, 1722; Maryland, 1730; North Carolina, 1738; South Carolina, 1769; (game birds) New York, 1709.
- Close seasons (see under each species and also under Sunday and election day).
- Close season table, first, 1873; Department of Agriculture, 1900.
- Close term, first, deer (Massachusetts, 1718-21), Virginia, 1772-76; New Jersey, three counties, 1853-58 (State, 1862-67); Georgia, Screven County, 1859-62 (Vermont, 1865-97); ruffed grouse, New Jersey, 1869-72; Massachusetts, 1870-72; moose, Maine, 1878-80; elk, Michigan, 1879-89; heath hen, New Jersey, 1866-71. Massachusetts, 1870-76; quail, Pennsylvania (Berks County), 1870-73; ruffed grouse and jack rabbits, Delaware, 1885.
- Close term every fifth year, South Dakota, 1897.
- Coccidiosis in ducks, 1910.
- Codification of game laws, New Jersey, 1846; New York, 1871, 1908; Michigan, 1901; Maine, 1903; Ohio, 1904. (See also Revision, Utah, 1909.)
- Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, game refuge, Idaho, 1909.
- Code, Hallock, 1897.
- Cole resolution, Congress, 1872.
- Colibacillosis in quail, 1907.
- Collecting for scientific purposes, New York, 1862; Massachusetts, 1870. (See also A. O. U. law and Permits).
- Colorado, first game law (uniform season), 1867; jurisdiction of fish commissioner extended to game, 1891; use of elk, deer, or antelope for baiting traps, 1893; destruction of Lost Park buffalo, 1897; marking packages of fish and game, 1899; prohibiting use of steel-pointed bullets, 1899; decision in *Hornbeke v. White*, 1904 (sale of hides).
- Commission, birds, Rhode Island, 1899.
- forest, fish and game, New York, 1895.
- game, Pennsylvania, 1895; Wyoming, 1911.
- Commissioners, fish, jurisdiction extended to game, California, 1878; Maine, 1880; Massachusetts, 1886; Arizona, 1887; New Jersey, 1894.
- Commissioners, fish and game, New Hampshire 1878; Ohio, 1886; Minnesota, 1891; Connecticut, 1895; Indiana, 1899; replaced by game and fish warden, Montana, 1901; Delaware, 1911; Georgia, 1911.
- Congress, acts, bills, and resolutions—regulating hunting in Indian Territory, 1832; Cole resolution directing Senate to inquire into law for protection of big game, 1872; establishment of Yellowstone National Park, 1872; bill to prevent slaughter of buffalo, 1874; game law for District of Columbia, 1878; forbidding Territorial legislatures to pass local game laws, 1886; establishment of General Grant, Sequoia, and Yosemite National Parks, 1890; protection of game in Yellowstone National Park, 1894; prohibiting trespass on national military reservations, 1897; Teller bill, 1897; Hoar bill, 1898; Lacey bill, 1897-1900; Alaska game law, 1902; appropriation for buffalo, Yellowstone Park, 1902; egg act, 1902; Shiras bill, 1904; Wichita game preserve, 1905; act prohibiting hunting in District of Columbia, 1906; act

- protecting birds on bird reservations, 1906; Grand Canyon Game Preserve, 1906; appropriation for bison range, 1908; Weeks bill, 1908; Federal criminal code, 1909; establishment of Glacier National Park, 1910; act creating the Appalachian Park, 1911; appropriation for elk in Jackson Hole, Wyo., 1911.
- Connecticut (export of deer skins, 1677; close season on deer, 1698); towns authorized to make by-laws regulating capture of birds, 1833; protection of insectivorous birds, 1850, use of ferrets prohibited, 1863; rest days, 1880; appointment of game wardens by selectmen of towns, 1883; prohibiting use of sulphur to capture rabbits, 1897; commission of fisheries and game, 1895; license system, 1907.
- Conservation commission, New York, 1911.
- Constable, duty to enforce game law, New York, 1869.
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- Constitutional provisions, Alabama, prohibiting local legislation, 1901; California, amendment authorizing division of State into fish and game districts, 1902; Nebraska, prohibiting local game and fish laws, 1872; Pennsylvania, granting right of hunting on unclosed lands, 1776; Tennessee, authorizing local legislation, 1870; (Texas, 1875).
- Corbin herd of buffalo established, 1890.
- County laws repealed, Tennessee, 1903; Texas, 1903; Virginia, 1903; Alabama, 1907.
- County nonresident licenses, New Jersey, 1873.
- County boards of police authorized to pass ordinances for protection of game, Mississippi, 1856.
- County supervisors authorized to pass ordinances for game protection, New York, 1849; to proclaim game law inoperative for one year, Kansas, 1861; to regulate protection of game, Mississippi, 1871; to pass ordinances for protection of birds, fish, and game, New York, 1871; (see also Connecticut 1833); to shorten open seasons for fish and game, California, 1897; to change seasons for certain game, Nevada, 1903.
- County warden, Maine, 1852; Florida, 1897; Georgia, 1903; Kentucky, 1904; South Carolina, 1905.
- Crane, close season, Nevada, 1861.
- Criminal carelessness, law to prevent, Maine, 1901.
- Criminal Code, Federal, 1909.
- Crops, entering upon growing, Minnesota, 1864; Minnesota, 1887.
- Crusting deer prohibited, New York, 1886.
- Curlew, close season, Massachusetts, 1835; 1849.
- Currituck Sound, N. C., fire hunting prohibited, 1869; big guns, batteries, and blinds in open water prohibited, 1870; game keepers provided, 1891-1895, 1899; nonresidents, rest days, interference with hunting, 1897; regulations regarding decoys and ring-shooting boobies, 1899.
- Cuvier Club, Ohio, 1874.
- Damage done by deer, paid from private funds, Vermont, 1902; by county commissioners, Massachusetts, 1903; from license receipts, Maine, 1903.
- Deadfalls prohibited, Michigan, 1897.
- Decisions, *Aldrich v. Wright*, N. H., 1873 (fur-bearing animals).
- Allen v. Wyckoff*, N. J., 1886 (nonresident licenses).
- Am. Exp. Co. v. People*, Ill., 1890 (transportation).
- Chew v. Thompson*, N. J., 1827 (trespass with guns).
- Comm. v. Hall*, Mass., 1880 (sale of imported game).
- Comm. v. McComb*, Pa., 1910 (automatic guns).
- Comm. v. Wilkinson*, Pa., 1891 (sale of imported game).
- Cummings v. People*, Ill., 1904 (nonresident license).
- Dieterich v. Fargo*, N. Y., 1909 (deer from private preserves).
- Ex parte Maier*, Cal., 1894 (sale of imported game).
- Geer v. Conn.*, 1896 (export).
- Haggerty v. St. L. Ice Man. Co.*, Mo., 1898 (storage).
- Harper v. Galloway*, Fla., 1910 (county license).
- Hornbeke v. White*, Colo., 1904 (replevin deer hides).
- Hyde v. State*, Ala., 1908 (written permission).
- In re Eberle*, Ill., 1899 (nonresident license).
- Javins v. U. S.*, D. C., 1897 (sale of imported game).
- Kellogg v. King*, Cal., 1896 (private preserves).
- Magner v. People*, Ill., 1881 (sale of imported game).
- McConnell v. McKillip*, Neb., 1904 (confiscation of guns).
- McCready v. Virginia*, 1877 (restrictions on nonresidents).
- Merritt v. People*, Ill., 1897 (sale of imported game).
- N. Y. ex rel Hesterberg v. People*, N. Y., 1908 (sale of foreign game).
- Peables v. Hannaford*, Me., 1841 (definition of open seasons).
- People v. Buffalo Fish Co.*, N. Y., 1900 (possession of imported fish).
- Phelps v. Racey*, N. Y., 1875 (sale of imported game).
- Roth v. State*, Ohio, 1894 (sale of imported game).
- Rupert v. United States*, Okla., 1910 (export).
- Schulte v. Warren*, Ill., 1905 (hunting on overflowed lands).
- Smith v. Maryland*, 1855 (nonresidents).
- State v. Campbell*, Ga., 1808 (Black Act).
- State v. Hill*, Miss., 1910 (county ordinance).
- State v. Mallory*, Ark., 1904 (nonresidents).
- State v. Poole*, Minn., 1904 (large fine).
- State v. Rodman*, Minn., 1894 (possession in close season).
- State v. Saunders*, Kans., 1877 (export).
- State v. Schwartz*, La., 1907 (aigrettes).
- State v. Snowman*, Me., 1900 (guides).
- Stevens v. State*, Md., 1899 (sale of imported game).
- Underwood v. State*, Ala., 1851 (camp hunting).
- United States v. Smith*, Pa., 1902 (Lacey Act).
- Ward v. Race Horse*, Wyo., 1896 (U. S. Sup. Ct.—Indians).
- Wells, Fargo Exp. Co. v. State*, Ark., 1906 (export).

- Decoys, live, prohibited in Nantucket County, Mass., 1906.
- Decoys, placing in water before sunrise or shooting over in close season on Currituck Sound prohibited, North Carolina, 1899.
- Deer, appraisal on lands inclosed for private park, Vermont, 1911.
- Deer, damage to crops, Vermont, 1902; Maine, 1903; Massachusetts, 1903.
- Deer, first close season, Massachusetts, 1694; Connecticut, 1698, Virginia, 1699; first close term, Virginia, 1772-1776; close season, New York, 1785; Vermont, 1797; Virginia, 1801; New Hampshire, 1816; close season 5 years, 3 counties, New Jersey, 1853; 2 years, Screven County, Ga., 1859; close season 5 years, 3 counties, Long Island, N. Y., 1869; Massachusetts, 1870-1872; hounding prohibited, New York, 1869; limits, Maine, 1883; New York, 1886; killing in water, Michigan, 1887; Wisconsin, 1897; North Carolina, 1905; killing on ice, Wisconsin, 1897; jacking, etc., New York, 1897; season reopened, New Jersey, 1909; Massachusetts, 1910; close term for 3 years on Long Island, 1910.
- Deer officers, Massachusetts, 1739; New Hampshire, 1741.
- Deer Reeves, Massachusetts, 1764.
- Deer (see also buck and doe laws).
- Deer (tame) excepted from game law, New Hampshire, 1816.
- Definition of game birds, New York, 1886; Pennsylvania, 1889; Indiana, 1891. (See also A. O. U., "model law".)
- Delaware (close season on deer, 1721); prohibiting Sunday hunting, 1795; prohibiting nonresidents from killing or capturing wildfowl, 1839, 1841; protecting upland game (New Castle County), 1847; general game law, 1851; rail and reedbirds protected and special provision for publication of the law, 1859; Game Protective Association, 1879; waterfowl protected and close-term ruffed grouse and jack rabbits, 1885; prohibiting hunting in snow, 1887; general revision of game laws, 1911; board of game and fish commissioners, 1911.
- Deputy wardens abolished, Missouri, 1907.
- Digest of Bird and Game Laws, Dodge, 1865.
- Disease, quail, 1907; duck, 1910.
- Districts, game, Michigan (Upper Peninsula deer season), 1887; New Jersey, 1888, 1908; Tennessee (constitutional provision), 1870; California (constitutional amendment), 1902; North Dakota (district wardens), 1903; Virginia (district wardens), 1903; Alaska, 1904; California, 1911. (See also Long Island.)
- District of Columbia, first general game law, 1878; decision in *Javins v. United States*, 1897 (sale of imported game); Game and Fish Protective Association, 1897; hunting prohibited except on Eastern Branch, 1906.
- District wardens, Virginia, 1903.
- Dodge, J. R., *Digest of Bird and Game Laws*, 1865.
- Doe law, Kentucky (special close season), 1861; California, 1883; South Dakota, 1897-99; Utah (repealed), 1909; Vermont (repealed), 1909; (restored), 1911.
- Dogs running at large (Virginia—beagles or hounds—1738).
- Dogs, training on game birds in close season prohibited, Michigan, 1891; beagles or bloodhounds, New York, 1788; use in hunting deer prohibited, Pennsylvania, 1849; New York, 1869; Indiana, 1879; Michigan, 1887; Virginia (in close season), 1856.
- Doves, complete protection, Connecticut, 1850; New Jersey, 1850; baiting prohibited, Georgia, 1898; shooting on the ground prohibited, Ohio, 1904.
- Dough bird, close season, Massachusetts, 1835; 1849.
- Drought, may cause suspension of open season, Vermont, 1908; Massachusetts, 1909.
- Drugs, use prohibited in capturing game, Michigan, 1897.
- Duck, disease (cholera or coccidiosis), 1910.
- Duck-egg fake, Alaska, memorial Oregon legislature, 1895; history, 1895.
- Ducking police, Maryland, 1872.
- Ducks, baiting prohibited, Illinois, 1909.
- Ducks, close season, Rhode Island, 1846; California, 1852; Michigan 1859; New York, 1860; Nevada, 1861; Massachusetts, 1870.
- Eagle protected, New York, 1867; Idaho, 1879.
- Egg Act, 1902.
- Egg traffic on Farallon Islands stopped, California, 1896.
- Eggs of game birds protected (upland game, New York, 1708; nests and eggs, Connecticut, 1842; Kentucky, 1861; importation prohibited, 1894; export from Alaska prohibited, 1900; importation under permit, 1902.
- Eggs and nests of nongame birds protected, Connecticut, 1850; Vermont, 1851; Pennsylvania, 1858; Kentucky, 1861.
- Election day, hunting prohibited, Maryland (Harford County), 1902.
- Elk, last killed in New York about 1845; last reported in Arizona, 1901; close season, California, 1852; close term, Michigan, 1879; California, 1883; provision for restocking Adirondacks, New York, 1901; killing a felony, California, 1905; appropriation for feeding, Wyoming, 1909; transfer to Big Horn Game Preserve, Wyoming, 1910; appropriations for feeding, Wyoming, 1911; transfer to National Bison Range and Wichita Game Preserve, 1911.
- Elk teeth (see Tusk hunting).
- English sparrow, introduction, 1850, 1852; exempt from protection, Pennsylvania, 1883; New Jersey, 1885; New York, 1886.
- Evidence of sale in close season, New York, 1867.
- Examinations, oral, for deputy game wardens, Wisconsin, 1909.
- Explosives prohibited in capturing game, Michigan, 1897.
- Export prohibited, Connecticut (skins), 1677; Minnesota (for sale), 1871; Iowa, 1878; Indiana, 1879; killing or possession with intent to export, Wisconsin, 1887. (See also Shipment.)
- Extirpation, elk, Arizona, 1901; wild pigeon, New York (last roost), 1875; wild turkey, New York, last record, 1844.

- Extra-session legislation, nonresident license, Arkansas, 1875; (increase in market hunting license, Arkansas, 1897); close terms for deer and antelope, Kansas, 1908; (7 local laws, North Carolina, 1908); resident license, Texas, 1909; general game law, Washington, 1909.
- Fake (see Duck-egg fake).
- Farallon Islands, California, egg traffic stopped, 1896.
- Fawns protected, New York, 1862; 1867.
- Feathers (see Plumage).
- Federal game law, oldest in force, Indian Territory, 1832.
- Federal jurisdiction of migratory birds, Shiras bill, 1904; Weeks bill, 1908.
- Feeding game, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, 1905; appropriation, Wyoming, 1909.
- Fees, license, nonresident highest \$150, moose license, Alaska, 1903.
- Nonresident lowest \$5, Utah, 1909.
- Reciprocal, New York, 1900; Tennessee, 1903; Kentucky, 1904.
- Resident highest \$5, Missouri, 1909.
- Resident lowest 25 cents, Minnesota, 1899.
- Felony, killing buffalo, moose, and other game protected throughout the year, Montana, 1897; killing deer in close season or hunting them with dogs in two townships in Mitchell County, N. C., 1901; killing elk, California, 1905; head hunting and tusk hunting, Wyoming, 1907.
- Female deer, elk, etc., protected, California, 1883; South Dakota, 1897. (See also Does).
- Ferrets, use prohibited in hunting rabbits, Rhode Island, 1860; Connecticut, 1865; West Virginia, 1899.
- Fines, changed from continental currency to English (?) currency, Vermont, 1780.
- Firearms, use by slaves, Florida, 1828; carelessness in handling, Maine, 1901; Minnesota, 1905; sale or gift to persons under 16 prohibited, New York, 1905; not to be carried by aliens in public places, New York, 1905; use within 3 miles of cities, Minnesota, 1907.
- Fire hunting prohibited, Maryland, 1730; South Carolina, 1769, 1783-1788, 1789; North Carolina, 1777, 1779, 1784; Georgia, 1790; Virginia, 1792; Mississippi, 1803; Alabama, 1803, 1822; Florida, 1828.
- Fire protection made duty of State warden, Michigan, 1907.
- Fish commissioners, jurisdiction extended to game, California, 1878; Massachusetts, 1886; Colorado, 1891; Wyoming, 1895; Texas, 1907.
- Fish commission reorganized as fish and game commission, Vermont, 1892.
- Fish and Game League, Vermont, 1890.
- Fish and game warden, Iowa, 1897; Utah, 1897; Idaho, 1899.
- Fish and game warden department, Michigan, 1887; Tennessee, 1905.
- Fish and oyster commissioner, jurisdiction extended to game, Texas, 1907.
- Fish hawk protected, New York, 1862, 1867; New Jersey, 1885.
- Florida, laws prohibiting fire hunting, 1828; slaves prohibited from using firearms to kill game, without weekly license 1828, camp hunting, 1851; Sunday hunting, 1859; hunting permission law, 1866; nonresident licenses, 1875; plumage birds, 1877; nonexport law, 1893; manatee protected, 1893; county wardens, 1897; A. O. U. law, 1901; first national bird reservation, 1903; decision in *Harper v. Galloway* (county license), 1910.
- Forest and Stream established 1873; antisale plank adopted, 1894.
- Fort Niobrara Military Reservation a game refuge, 1908.
- Fruit growers allowed to destroy birds injuring their crops, bill vetoed, Oregon, 1907.
- Fur, Fin, and Feather, Suydam, 1868.
- Game birds, defined, New York, 1886; Pennsylvania, 1889; Indiana, 1891 (see also A. O. U. "model law"); sale in close season prohibited, New York, 1862; protected, Maine, 1863; shipment restricted, Iowa, 1874.
- Game and fish commission established, Nebraska, 1901; reorganized, Louisiana, 1910.
- Game and fish protector, Oregon, 1893.
- Game and fish warden, Missouri, 1895; West Virginia, 1897; New Mexico, 1903.
- Game commissioner, Illinois, 1899.
- Game constable, New York, 1871; Wyoming, 1890.
- Game districts (see districts).
- Game farm, Illinois, 1905.
- Game, fish, and forestry department, Tennessee, 1905.
- Game for bait, use of elk, deer, or antelope prohibited, Colorado, 1893.
- Game fund (see State game fund).
- Gamekeepers, Currituck County, N. C., 1891; law (repealed, 1895); reenacted, 1899.
- Game law, first:
- New York, 1629 (hunting privilege); 1705 (close season).
- Massachusetts, 1647 (hunting privilege); 1694 (close season).
- Connecticut, 1677 (export); 1698 (close season).
- New Jersey, 1678 (privilege of hunting on unsurveyed lands; 1722 (first protection of game).
- Virginia, 1699.
- Rhode Island.
- Pennsylvania, 1721.
- Delaware, 1721.
- Maryland, 1730.
- North Carolina, 1738.
- New Hampshire, 1741.
- South Carolina, 1755 (nonresidents).
- Vermont, 1779.
- Georgia, 1790.
- Mississippi, 1803.
- Alabama, 1822.
- Florida, 1828.
- Maine, 1830.
- Indian Territory, 1832.
- Missouri, 1851.
- Wisconsin, 1851.
- California, 1852 (local); 1854.
- Illinois, 1853.
- Indiana, 1857.
- Iowa, 1857.
- Louisiana, 1857.

Game law, first—Continued.

- Ohio, 1857.
 Minnesota, 1858.
 Michigan, 1859.
 Nebraska, 1860.
 Texas, 1860.
 Kansas, 1861.
 Kentucky, 1861.
 Nevada, 1861.
 Idaho, 1864.
 Washington, 1865.
 Colorado, 1867.
 West Virginia, 1868.
 Wyoming, 1869.
 Montana, 1870.
 Tennessee, 1870.
 Oregon, 1872.
 Utah, 1872.
 Arkansas, 1875.
 North Dakota, 1875.
 South Dakota, 1875.
 District of Columbia, 1878.
 New Mexico, 1880.
 Arizona, 1887.
 Oklahoma, 1890.
 Alaska, 1900 (eggs), 1902.
- Game law publications, Dodge's Digest of Bird and Game Laws, 1865; Suydam's Fur, Fin, and Feather, 1868; first pamphlet editions of game laws, New York, 1873; first close season table, 1873; Forest and Stream, 1873; Hallock's Bibliography for Sportsmen, 1880; Smith's Law of Field Sports, 1886; Reynold's Book of the Game Laws, 1890; New York Public Library List of Works on Sport and Shooting, 1903. (See also Publication of game law.)
- Game preserve (National), Wichita, Oklahoma, 1905; Grand Canyon, Arizona, 1906; (private), Catonsville, Illinois, 1858; Blooming Grove Park, Pa., 1871. (State) Wyoming, 1905.
- Game, property of State, principle first enunciated in *Magner v. People*, Illinois, 1881; incorporated in game law, Arkansas, 1889; established by Supreme Court of United States in *Geer v. Connecticut*, 1896; stated in game law, Nebraska, 1901.
- Game refuges, Wyoming, 1905; Pennsylvania, established on State forest reserves, 1907; California, on Pinnacles National Forest, 1909; Idaho, on Payette River, Heyburn Park, and Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, 1909; Minnesota State forest reserves and parks, 1909; Wyoming, Congress memorialized for winter refuge, 1909; Louisiana, 1910; Idaho, 1911; Louisiana, 1911; Montana, 1911; North Dakota, 1911; Oregon, 1911; Washington,, 1911.
- Game warden (State), Minnesota, 1887; Wisconsin (4), 1887; Washington, 1890; Illinois, 1895; Maryland, 1896.
- General Grant National Park, Cal., established, 1890.
- Georgia, prohibition of fire hunting, 1790; Black Act decision (State v. Campbell), 1808; 2-year close season for deer in Screven County, 1859; discharge of firearms on highway at night, 1883; general law for deer, turkeys, partridges,

- and pheasants, but not to modify local laws, 1891; act of 1891 made uniform throughout State, 1893; close season on opossums, 1897; baiting doves, 1898; revision of game law, county wardens, 1903; general game law, 1911; license system, 1911; fish and game commissioner, 1911.
- Glacier National Park, Mont., established, 1910.
- Goose, close season, Ohio, 1857; Nevada, 1861.
- Governor, salary paid in deer skins, Tennessee, 1787; as Fish and Game Commissioner, Nebraska, 1901; authorized to issue licenses, Alaska, 1908; authorized to suspend open seasons in time of drought, Vermont, 1908; Massachusetts, 1909; authorized to prohibit hunting in forests in time of drought, Maine and New York, 1909.
- Grain, permission required to enter upon growing crops, Minnesota, 1864.
- Grand Canyon game preserve, Arizona, 1906.
- Grand jury to investigate game law violations, Missouri, 1907.
- Grass plover (see Upland plover).
- Ground, shooting quail and doves on the ground prohibited, Ohio, 1904.
- Grouse, close season, New York, 1785; New Jersey, 1820.
- Guests of citizens of Dorchester County allowed privileges of shooting wildfowl (Maryland, 1892).
- Guides, registry law, Maine, 1897; licensed, Wyoming, 1899; required by nonresidents hunting on wild lands, Maine, 1901; required by nonresidents hunting big game, South Dakota, 1901; must be deputy wardens, South Dakota, 1901.
- Gulls, protected, New Jersey, 1885; seized in Baltimore, Md., 1900.
- Guns, automatic, Pennsylvania, 1907; decision sustaining constitutionality of law, Pennsylvania, 1910; big guns, Virginia, 1833; New York, 1869; North Carolina (Currituck County), 1870; Maryland (Susquehanna Flats), 1872; Wisconsin, 1887.
- Guns, rifles on Core Sound, N. C., 1893.
- Guns, swivel or punt, Michigan, 1865.
- Guns, spring, prohibited, Minnesota, 1869; Wisconsin, 1887.
- Hallock, Charles, Bibliography for Sportsmen, 1880.
- Hallock Code, 1897.
- Hawk protected, New York, 1886. (See also Fish hawk.)
- Heath hen, first close season, New York, 1708; New York, 1785; New Jersey, 1820; Massachusetts, 1831; Rhode Island, 1846; close term 6 years, Massachusetts, 1870.
- Heyburn Park, Idaho, 1909.
- Hides, export prohibited, Connecticut, 1677; killing for hides prohibited, Oregon, 1874; decision on law prohibiting sale, Colorado, 1904.
- Highways, watching for deer near highways at night, New York, 1803; hunting on, prohibited, Kentucky, 1861; Kansas, 1886, discharge of firearms prohibited at night, Georgia, 1883.
- Hoar bill, Congress, 1898.
- Hornaday, W. T., Sportsman's Platform, 1910.

- Hounding in close season, Virginia, 1856; at any season, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, 1802; New York, 1869; Indiana, 1879; New York (in part), 1886; Michigan, 1887; Washington, 1890.
- Hunting; for the various forms of hunting prohibited in certain States, see the following headings: Baited hooks; baiting doves; bull hunting; bullets; camp hunting; decoys; dogs; explosives; ferrets; fire hunting; ground; guides (without); hide hunting; hounding; ice; jacking; night hunting; open-water shooting; poisons; ring shooting; set guns; snow hunting; sulphur; Sunday hunting; water.
- Hunting accidents, Maine, 1901; Michigan, 1903, 1911; Minnesota, 1905.
- Hunting clubs, Blooming Grove Park Association, Pennsylvania, 1871.
- Hunting permission law, Florida, 1866.
- Hunting on lands without permission, Delaware, 1721; without written permission, Alabama (9 counties), 1891; Indiana, 1891; North Carolina (12 counties), 1899.
- Hunting game for sale prohibited, Wyoming, 1890. (See Market hunting.)
- Hunting privileges, New York, 1629; Massachusetts, 1647; New Jersey, 1678; owners of shores, Virginia, 1819.
- Ice, killing deer on ice prohibited, Wisconsin, 1897.
- Idaho, first game law (uniform season), 1864; protection of eagles, 1879; fish and game warden, 1899; State game preserve, 1911.
- Illinois, Sunday hunting prohibited, 1821; first game law, 1853; game in captivity, personal property, 1877; decisions in *Magner v. People*, 1881 (sale of imported game, game the property of the State), and *American Express Co. v. People*, 1890 (transportation); game warden, 1895; decision in *Merritt v. People*, 1897 (sale of imported game); game commissioner, 1899; decision in *In re Eberle*, 1899 (nonresident license); prohibition of sale of waterfowl killed in State, 1903; decision in *Cummings v. People*, 1904 (nonresident license); State game farm, 1905; decision in *Schulte v. Warren*, 1905 (hunting on overflowed lands); prohibiting baiting for ducks, 1909; boys bag limit, 1909; repealed, 1911; close term for woodcock, open season for prairie chicken, abolishing State game fund, 1911.
- Imported game, exempt, New York, 1869.
- Incorporation, Fowling and Fishing Association, New Jersey, 1813; National Association of Audubon Societies, 1905.
- Indiana, Sunday hunting law, 1807; first game law, 1857; netting quail and prairie chickens, 1867; nongame bird law, 1873; hounding prohibited, 1879; nongame birds, 1891; definition of game birds, 1891; written permission, 1891; commissioner of fisheries and game, 1899; authorization of officers of other states, 1899.
- Indian raid, Wyoming, 1906.
- Indian Territory, first game law, 1832.
- Insectivorous birds protected, Connecticut, 1850; New Jersey, 1850; Georgia, 1893. (See also Nongame bird.)
- Interference with hunting prohibited on Currutuck Sound, N. C., 1897.
- International fish and game conferences, New York City, October 12, 1891, and Detroit, Mich., December 20-21, 1891.
- Interstate commerce in game, Lacey Act, 1900.
- Introduction, California Valley quail in Washington, 1857; bobwhite in Utah, 1871; bobwhite in Idaho, 1875; European quail in New England, 1879; ringneck pheasants in Oregon, 1881; English pheasants in Georgia, 1887; elk in New York, 1901; moose in New York, 1901; wild turkeys in California, 1908.
- Investigation of game commission, California, 1911.
- Iowa, Sunday hunting prohibited, 1855; first game law, 1857; shipment of game birds restricted, 1874; export prohibited, 1878; first bag limit, 1878; fish and game warden, 1897.
- Jacking deer prohibited, Michigan (artificial light), 1887; New York, 1897.
- Jack rabbit, close term, Delaware, 1885.
- Kansas, first game law, county commissioners may proclaim act inoperative, 1861; nongame birds protected, export prohibited, 1876; decision in *State v. Saunders*, 1877 (export); trespass law, 1886; prohibiting sale of protected birds, 1886; license system, 1905; State game warden, 1905; extra session act protecting deer and antelope, 1908; revision of game law, 1911; warden's office under supervision of university, 1911.
- Kentucky, first game laws for game and nongame birds, 1861; A. O. U. "model law," 1902; county game wardens, 1904; reciprocal license, 1904.
- Lacey Act, introduced 1897, passed, 1900; first decision, *United States v. Smith*, Pennsylvania, 1902; amendment, 1909; construction, *Rupert v. United States*, Oklahoma, 1910.
- Lark, close season, Massachusetts, 1818; protected all the year, Connecticut, 1850; New Jersey, 1850; bill removing protection defeated, California, 1909.
- Launches, use of naphtha or steam, prohibited in hunting waterfowl, Ohio, 1890.
- Law of Field Sports, Smith, 1886.
- Lay days (see Rest days).
- Laysan Island, destruction of birds, 1910.
- League of American Sportsmen organized, 1898.
- License fee, nonresident, lowest \$5, Utah, 1909; nonresident, highest \$150, moose license, Alaska, 1908; nonresident pigeon netting, \$50, Pennsylvania, 1878; reciprocal, New York, 1900; Tennessee, 1903; Kentucky, 1904; resident, lowest 25 cents, Minnesota, 1899; resident, highest \$5, Missouri, 1909.
- License law, adopted first, in the United States, New York, 1864; Arkansas, hunting and trapping, 1875; Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wyoming, 1895; Wisconsin, 1897; Maine, 1903; Louisiana, 1904; Kansas, 1905; California, 1907; Connecticut, 1907; Texas 1907; Alaska, 1908; New Mexico, 1909.
- License law, alien, Pennsylvania, 1903; Massachusetts, 1905; market hunting, Arkansas, 1875; Tennessee, 1903; photographing big game, Wyoming, 1905; pigeon netting (nonresident), Pennsylvania, 1878; reciprocal, Minnesota, 1895; Tennessee, 1903; Kentucky, 1904; guides (registry), Maine, 1897; Wyoming, 1899.
- Licking Reservoir, a public park and game preserve, Ohio, 1894.

- Limits (birds), Iowa, 1878; (big game), Maine, 1883; (deer), New York, 1886; (big game), Wyoming, 1890.
- List of works on sport and shooting, New York Public Library, 1903.
- Local legislation, towns authorized to make by-laws for capture of birds, Connecticut, 1833; county supervisors to make ordinances for fish and game, New York, 1849, 1871; county police boards authorized to pass ordinances, Mississippi, 1856; police juries, Louisiana, 1896; prohibited, Nebraska, 1872; prohibited in Territories, 1886; not modified by general law, Georgia, 1891; extreme type, North Carolina, 1897; maximum number of acts in one year, 77, North Carolina, 1909. (See also County supervisors and Constitutional provisions.)
- Long Island, protection heath hens, 1785; close term on deer, 5 years, 1862; spring shooting of ducks prohibited, 1903; spring shooting bill defeated, 1906; close term on deer 3 years, 1910; spring shooting of brant prohibited 3 years, 1910.
- Louisiana, first game law, 1857; police juries to pass ordinances for protection of game, 1896; non-residents prohibited from hunting, 1902; A. O. U. law, 1904; decision in *State v. Schwartz*, 1907 (aigrettes); resident license system, 1908; game commission reorganized, 1910; game preserves established, 1910; Ward-McIlhenny preserve, 1911.
- Maine, first game law, 1830; decision in case of *Peables v. Hannaford*, 1841 (definition of open seasons); aliens, county moose warden, 1852; birds protected, 1858; caribou, 1870; nongame birds, 1870; close term for moose, 1878-80; jurisdiction of commissioners inland fisheries extended to game, 1880; limits on big game, 1883; guide registry law, 1897; decision in *State v. Snowman*, 1900 (guides); law to prevent criminal carelessness, 1901; nonresidents required to hunt with registered guides, 1901; nonresident license, claims for damage done by deer, revision of game law, 1903; governor may prohibit use of firearms in forests during droughts, 1910; silencers prohibited, 1910.
- Manatee, first protection, Florida, 1893.
- Manslaughter, accidents due to careless handling of firearms, Minnesota, 1905.
- Market hunting, Missouri, 1877; Arkansas, 1875; Wyoming, 1890; Tennessee, 1903.
- Marking packages of fish and game, Colorado, 1899; Wisconsin, 1899; Lacey Act, 1900.
- Marsh birds, prohibition of sale, Massachusetts, 1836.
- Maryland (close season on deer and fire hunting, 1730) decision in *Smith v. Maryland*, 1855; licenses established and board of ducking police created for Susquehanna Flats, 1872; rest days provided, Susquehanna Flats, 1872; guests of citizens of Dorchester County, 1872; game warden, 1896; general game law, 1898; decision in *Stevens v. State*, 1899 (sale imported game); seizure of 2,600 gulls, 1900; prohibiting hunting on election day in Harford County, 1902; uniform season for wild-fowl and bag limit laws, 1910.
- Massachusetts (hunting privilege, 1647; close season on deer, 1694; close term on deer, 1718-1721; first wardens, 1739; "deer reeves," 1764); hounding prohibited, Barnstable County, 1802; close seasons on partridges and quail, woodcock, snipe, larks, and robins, 1818; prohibiting shooting on salt marshes, Mar. 1 to Sept. 1, 1821; protecting heath hens, 1831; protecting plover, curlew, dough bird, or chicken bird at night, 1835; prohibiting sale of marsh birds in close season, 1836; close term on heath hen, 1837-1841; protecting wild-pigeon netters, 1848; close season plover, curlew, dough bird, 1849; protecting nongame birds, 1855; spring shooting prohibited, 1870; open season for wild pigeons, 1870; deer, close term two years, 1870; permits for collecting specimens, 1870; anti-spring shooting law repealed, 1871; fish and game protective association organized, 1874; decision in *Commonwealth v. Hall*, 1880 (sale of imported game); deer season limited to four days per week in November, 1882; jurisdiction of commissioners of fisheries extended to game 1886; Audubon Society organized, 1896; use of birds for millinery purposes prohibited, 1897; millinery law amended, 1898; damage by deer, 1903; prohibiting spring shooting of shore birds, 1903; search with warrant, 1904; alien licenses, 1905; use of live decoys in Nantucket County prohibited, 1906; sale of imported game in close season prohibited, 1906; three cat bills, 1906; requiring use of buckshot in killing deer, 1907; authorizing governor to proclaim close season in time of drought, 1909; resident licenses, 1909; deer season reopened, 1910; search without warrant, 1910.
- Meadowlark (see Lark).
- Memorials, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, to discourage hunting elk, 1907; Wyoming Legislature requesting Congress to create winter refuges for big game, and Idaho to create game refuge, Wyoming, 1909.
- Methods of hunting prohibited (see Hunting).
- Michigan, first game law, 1859; punt or swivel guns, first protection nongame birds, 1865; uniform season, 1869; wild pigeons, 1869; protecting elk 10 years, 1879; fish and game warden department with salaried warden, at \$1,200, 1887; special deer season Upper Peninsula, killing in water, traps, etc., artificial light, dogs, 1887; international fish and game conference in Detroit, Dec. 20-21, 1891; prohibiting training dogs on game birds in close season, 1891; license system, 1895; limit on deer, 1895; antisale law, 1895; committee on uniform legislation in adjoining States, 1897; prohibition of use of steam or naphtha boats, batteries, pneumatic boats, deadfalls, baited hooks, chemicals, and explosives, 1897; general antisale law, 1901; penalty for careless shooting, 1903; fire protection made duty of State warden, 1907; repeal of act providing penalty for careless shooting of human beings, 1911.

- Migratory birds, bag limits, snipe and woodcock, Iowa, 1878.
- Close seasons, woodcock, New York, 1791; snipe, Massachusetts, 1813; ducks, Rhode Island, 1846; upland plover, Rhode Island, 1846; plover and curlew, Massachusetts, 1849; goose and swan, Nevada, 1861.
- Close terms, swan, Wyoming, 1899; woodcock, Oregon, 1901; wood duck, Louisiana, 1904.
- Federal protection, Shiras bill, 1904; Weeks bill, 1908.
- Millinery expert, Missouri, 1910.
- Millinery provisions, New Jersey, 1885; Wisconsin, 1887; California, 1895; Massachusetts, 1897, 1898.
- Militia, captains to read game law to their companies, South Carolina, 1789; Mississippi, 1803; Florida, 1828.
- Minnesota, Sunday hunting prohibited, 1849; first game law, 1858; permission required to enter upon growing crops, 1864; setting trap or spring guns, 1869; export, 1871; publication of game law in April annually, 1871; game warden, 1887; prohibiting hunting in standing grain, 1887; minors under 14 prohibited use of firearms, 1889; board of fish and game commissioners, 1891; decision in *State v. Rodman*, 1894 (possession in close season); nonresident license, 1895; resident license, 1899; decision in *State v. Poole*, 1904 (large fine); caribou removed from game list, 1905; hunting accidents due to careless handling of firearms, 1905; storage of game, 1905; shooting within 3 miles of limits of cities of 50,000, 1907; game refuges, 1909.
- Minors, prohibited to use firearms, Minnesota, 1889; New York, 1905; half bag limit, Illinois, 1909.
- Mississippi, first game law (fire hunting), 1803; county boards of police to regulate preservation of game, 1856; county supervisors to regulate protection of game, 1871; A. O. U. "model law," 1904; general game law, 1906; decision in *State v. Hill* (county ordinance), 1910.
- Missouri, first game law, 1851; decision in *State v. Randolph*, 1876 (sale of imported game); non-residents prohibited from selling game, 1877; nonresidents prohibited from hunting, 1879; game and fish warden, 1895; decision in *Haggerty v. St. Louis Ice Mfg. Co.*, 1898 (storage); nonexport law, 1901; general game law, including A. O. U. law, and prohibition of sale or export, 1905; regular deputy wardens abolished, 1907; comprehensive law, 1909; millinery expert appointed, 1910; State game farm, 1910.
- Model law for protection of nongame birds (see A. O. U. "model law" and Nongame birds).
- Montana, first game law, 1870; sale of all protected game prohibited, 1897; board of game and fish commissioners replaced by warden, 1901; uniform season, 1905; sale of Pablo herd of buffalo, 1907; State game preserves, 1911.
- "More Game" movement, inaugurated by Amateur Sportsman, 1908.
- Motor boats (see Launches).
- Moose, close season, Maine, 1830; last in Adirondacks, New York, 1861; close term 5 years, 3 counties Long Island, New York, 1869; Maine, 1878-80.
- Moose refuge, Fire Island, Alaska, 1909.
- Mountain goat, close season, Nevada, 1861.
- Mountain sheep, close season, Nevada, 1861; close term, Cal., 1883; Utah, 1886.
- Mount Olympus National Monument, Washington, established 1909.
- Mount Rainier National Park, Washington, established 1899.
- Muskrat, close season, Vermont, 1797-1801, 1812-29; New Hampshire, 1821; Ohio, 1830.
- National Association of Audubon Societies organized, 1902; incorporated, 1905.
- National Association of Game and Fish Wardens organized, 1902; convention, New Orleans, 1910.
- National bird reservation, first, Pelican Island, Fla., 1903; act prohibiting trespass on, 1906; 26 reservations established, 1909.
- National bison range, Montana, appropriation, 1908; transfer buffalo, 1909.
- National game preserves, Wichita, Oklahoma, 1905; Grand Canyon, Arizona, 1906.
- National military parks, act prohibiting trespass, 1897.
- National military reservation (Fort Niobrara, Nebr.), a game refuge, 1908.
- National monument, Mount Olympus, Wash., 1909.
- National parks, Yellowstone, Wyo., 1872 (protection of game, 1894); General Grant, Cal., 1890; Sequoia, Cal., 1890; Yosemite, Cal., 1890; Mount Rainier, Wash., 1899; Glacier, Mont., 1910.
- Nebraska, first game law, 1860; constitutional provision prohibiting local game laws, 1872; general revision of game law establishing game commission, licenses, and declaring game the property of the State, 1901; decision in *McConnell v. McKillip*, 1904 (confiscation of guns); Fort Niobrara Military Reservation practically made a game refuge by order prohibiting hunting thereon, 1908.
- Nests protected (game birds), Connecticut, 1842; (nongame birds) Connecticut, 1850; Vermont, 1851; Pennsylvania, 1858; Kentucky, 1861.
- Nets for capturing game prohibited, Wisconsin, 1887.
- Netting quail and prairie chickens prohibited, Indiana, 1867.
- Nevada, first game law, 1861; game laws to be read in public schools, 1901; board of supervisors authorized to change seasons, 1903.
- New Hampshire (first game law, 1741; appointment of two persons to enforce deer law and search for deer unlawfully in possession, 1741); protecting deer, 1778; towns of Newmarket, Stratham, and Exeter authorized to appoint 3 fish wardens, 1809; close season on deer, 1816; on beaver, mink, muskrat, and otter, 1821; decision in *Aldrich v. Wright*, 1873 (fur-bearing animals); board of fish and game commissioners, 1878; establishment of Corbin herd of buffalo, 1890; requiring use of buckshot in killing deer, 1907.

- New Jersey (hunting privilege, 1678; close season on deer, 1722); Sunday hunting prohibited, 1798; incorporation of fowling and fishing association, 1813; first protection for rabbits and game birds, 1820; decision in case of *Chew v. Thompson*, 1827 (trespass with guns); land-owners authorized to arrest nonresidents hunting on their lands, 1837; law extending close seasons for woodcock, partridge, moor-fowl, grouse, quail, and rabbits, 1838; general revision of game laws, 1846; protection of "small and harmless birds," 1850; prohibiting open-water shooting, 1852; 5-year close term on deer in three counties, 1853; night shooting on Barnegat Bay, etc., prohibited, 1859; close term on prairie fowl, 5 years, 1866; close term on ruffed grouse, 3 years, 1869; West Jersey Game Protective Association, 1873; revision of game law and first protection of squirrels, 1874; incorporation of Central Association for propagation and protection of game, 1874; act authorizing formation of game protective associations, 1879; wildfowl shooting on Barnegat Bay, 1879; protecting nongame birds used for millinery purposes, 1885; decision in *Allen v. Wyckoff*, 1886 (nonresident licenses); division of State into districts, 1888, 1908; jurisdiction of commission of fisheries extended to game, 1894; spring shooting prohibited in northern counties, 1908; veto of bill exempting warden service from civil-service law, 1910; plumage law, 1911.
- New Mexico, first game law, uniform season for all game, 1880; sale of game killed in Territory prohibited, 1897; game and fish warden, 1903; license system, 1909.
- New York (hunting privilege, 1629; first game law, deer, 1705; upland game birds, 1708); close seasons for deer and heath hens, 1785; prohibition of purchase or sale of quail, partridge, woodcock in close season (4 counties), 1837; prohibition of use of batteries, 1839; deer law, 1844; organization of New York Association for the Protection of Game, 1844; last record of wild turkey, 1844; county supervisors authorized to make ordinances for protection of fish and game, 1849 (in effect January 1, 1850); return to general law, 1859; general law, sale of game birds in close season prohibited, wild pigeons and nongame birds protected, trespassing prohibited, 1862; first license law in United States (never in force), 1864; Fish, Game and Forest League, 1865; big guns, 1866; revision of game laws, 1867; proof of killing game outside State defense for possession or sale in close season, 1867; last great pigeon nesting, 1868; hunting deer with dogs, close season deer and moose (3 counties), 5 years, prairie fowl 10 years, swivel guns, 1869; sailing, wildfowl shooting from boats propelled by sail or steam, posted lands, 1869; exemption of imported game except quail, grouse, and venison, 1869; codification of game laws, 1871; county supervisors authorized to pass ordinances to protect birds, fish, and game, 1871; game constable, 1871; publication of the game laws in pamphlet form, 1873; decision in *Phelps v. Racey*, 1875 (sale of imported game); last great pigeon roost, 1875; limit on deer, crusting, hounding in part, 1886; first A. O. U. "model law," with definition of game birds, 1886; sailing for wildfowl or shooting from steamboats 1886; Boone and Crockett Club organized, 1887; chief game and fish protector, 1888; international fish and game conference, October 12, 1891; commissioner of fisheries replaced by forest, fish, and game commission, 1895; New York Zoological Society, 1895; prohibition of jacking deer and shooting them in water, 1897-1902; decision in *People v. Buffalo Fish Co.*, 1900 (imported fish); moose and elk for Adirondacks, 1901; provisions declaring law applicable to imported game, and regulating possession of game under bond, 1902; spring shooting of waterfowl prohibited, 1903; shore-birds, 1904; close season for black bear, 1904; restocking Adirondacks with elk and moose, 1904; American Bison Society, 1905; firearms, sale or gift to persons under 16, and carrying by aliens in public, 1905; spring shooting bill defeated, 1906; bills protecting gray squirrels and appropriating \$20,000 for buffalo in Adirondacks vetoed, 1907; decision in *New York ex rel Hesterberg v. People*, 1908 (sale of imported game); codification of game law, 1908; authorizing governor to prohibit hunting in forest preserve counties during droughts, 1909; decision in *Dieterich v. Fargo*, 1909 (deer from private preserves); Shear plumage bill, 1910; close season for three years for deer on Long Island, 1910; repeal of November "buck law," 1910; Bayne bill, 1911; conservation commission, 1911; Shear plumage law in effect, 1911.
- Night shooting (waterfowl) prohibited, Virginia, 1832; New Jersey (Barnegat Bay, etc.), 1859; North Carolina, 1869; (shore birds), Massachusetts, 1835; discharge of firearms on highway prohibited, Georgia, 1833.
- Nonexport law, Kansas, 1876; Florida, 1893; Missouri, 1901.
- Nongame birds, Connecticut, 1850; New Jersey, 1850; Vermont, 1851; Massachusetts, 1855; first comprehensive law, Kentucky, 1861; New York, 1862; Michigan, 1865; West Virginia, 1869; protected, Maine, 1870; Indiana, 1873; Kansas, 1876; killing for millinery purposes, New Jersey, 1885; Wisconsin, 1887; A. O. U. "model law," New York, 1888; Florida, 1901; Kentucky, 1902; North Carolina, 1903; Tennessee, 1903; Texas, 1903; Virginia, 1903; Louisiana, 1904; Ohio, 1904; Missouri, 1905; Alabama, 1907; West Virginia, 1907.
- Nonresident license, Florida, 1875; Michigan, 1895; Minnesota, 1895; North Dakota, 1895; Wyoming, 1895; Alabama, 1907; Texas, 1907.
- Nonresident license law sustained, New Jersey, 1886.
- Nonresidents (South Carolina, 1755); arrest by land-owners, New Jersey, 1837; prohibited from killing birds on Delaware Bay and River and tributaries, Delaware, 1839; Virginia, 1841; North Carolina (Currituck County), 1854; noncitizens prohibited from hunting deer in

- three counties, Pennsylvania, 1840; required to obtain \$10 license to hunt or trap in Arkansas, 1875; prohibited from hunting game for sale or export, Missouri, 1877; required to obtain \$50 license to net pigeons, Pennsylvania, 1878; prohibited from hunting in State, Missouri, 1879; prohibited from shooting afloat in Currituck Sound, N. C., 1897; prohibited from hunting in Louisiana, 1902; permitted to hunt under license, Louisiana, 1904.
- North Carolina (close season on deer, 1738); fire hunting prohibited, 1777, 1779, 1784; nonresidents prohibited from killing wildfowl in Currituck County, 1854; fire hunting wildfowl prohibited in 6 counties, 1869; big guns, batteries, blinds, Currituck Sound, 1870; gamekeepers, Currituck County, 1891; rifles prohibited on Core Sound, 1893; wildfowl, Currituck County, 1897; local legislation (extreme), 1897; gamekeepers, use of decoys and ring shooting boobies on Currituck Sound, 1899; written permission laws in 12 counties, 1899; killing deer illegally a felony in parts of Mitchell County, 1901; A. O. U. "model law," 1903; Audubon Society incorporated with powers of a game commission, 1903; killing deer in water prohibited, 1905; maximum number local laws, 1909.
- North Dakota, first game law, 1875; licenses, 1895; State game warden, 1895; district wardens, 1903; prohibiting spring shooting and use of silencers, 1909; game preserves, 1911; prohibiting use of automobiles or rifles in shooting wildfowl, 1911.
- Officers of other states authorized to arrest game law violators in Indiana, 1899.
- Ohio, Sunday hunting prohibited, 1805; close season on muskrats, 1830; close season on game, 1857; Society for Protection of Game and Fish, 1871; Cuvier Club, 1874; commission of fish and game, 1886; Licking Reservoir a public park, 1894; decision in *Roth v. State*, 1894 (sale of imported game); codification of game law, shorebirds on game list, shooting quail and doves on the ground, search without warrant, 1904.
- Oklahoma, first game law, 1890; game and fish warden, 1899; Wichita game refuge established, 1905; instruction concerning birds, 1905; decision in *Rupert v. United States*, 1910 (Lacey Act).
- Open seasons, definition, *Peables v. Hannaford*, Maine, 1841.
- Open-water shooting prohibited, New Jersey, 1852; batteries or blinds in Currituck Sound, N. C., 1870.
- Opossum, close season, Georgia, 1897.
- Ordinances (town by-laws), Connecticut, 1833; county, New York, 1849 and 1871; Kansas, 1861; Mississippi, 1871; Louisiana (parish), 1896; California, 1897.
- Oregon, first game law, 1872; prohibiting killing deer or elk for hides, horns, or hams, 1874; first importation ring-necked pheasants, 1881; close season on pheasants 5 years, 1882; game and fish protector, 1893; memorial to Congress to protect eggs of wildfowl in Alaska, 1895; snow hunting, 1898; sale prohibited, 1905; season defined by days of week, veto of bill allowing fruit growers to destroy birds, 1907; game commission, 1911; game refuges, 1911.
- Overseers of poor to sue for penalties under the deer law, New York, 1820.
- Owl protected, New Jersey, 1850; Kentucky (screech owl), 1861.
- Owner of dog killing deer in close season guilty of violating law, New York, 1844.
- Pablo herd of buffalo sold to Canadian Government 1907.
- Packages of game to be marked to show contents, etc., Colorado, 1899; Wisconsin, 1899; Lacey Act, 1900.
- Partridge in New England and New York (see Ruffed grouse).
- Partridge in the South (see Quail).
- Partridge (close season, New York, 1708); Massachusetts, 1818; New Jersey, 1820.
- Park, national, see National park.
- Park, State, see State parks and game preserves.
- Payette River, game refuge, Idaho, 1909.
- Pen for catching wild turkeys prohibited, Alabama (3 counties), 1854.
- Penalties. Small, for violating Sunday hunting law, 50 cents to \$2, Indiana, 1807; large, (for killing elk, \$100 to \$500, Oregon, 1898; for killing deer, \$500, Connecticut, 1905); for shooting human being by mistake for a deer, \$1,000 or not more than 10 years imprisonment, Michigan, 1903; repealed, Michigan, 1911.
- Pennsylvania, constitutional privilege of hunting, 1776; noncitizens of State prohibited from hunting deer in Monroe County, 1840; close season on squirrels in 5 counties, 1841; hunting deer with dogs prohibited in Jefferson County, 1849; close season, rail and reedbirds, protection insectivorous birds, 1859; close season on squirrels in 11 counties, 1866; trapping, capture of quail for preservation over winter, 1869; 3-year close season for quail (Berks County only), 1870; incorporation Blooming Grove Park Association, 1871; general revision of game law, wild pigeon, nonresident pigeon license, 1878; rest days, 1883; removing protection from English sparrow, 1883; prohibiting spring shooting, 1883; A. O. U. law with definition of game birds, 1889; decision in *Comm. v. Wilkinson*, 1891 (sale of imported game); board of game commissioners, 1895; Audubon Society, 1896; first decision on Lacey Act, *United States v. Smith*, 1902; first alien license law, 1903; game refuges, 1907; prohibiting use of automatic guns in hunting game, 1907; unnaturalized foreign-born residents prohibited from hunting or owning guns or rifles, 1909; decision in *Comm. v. McComb*, sustaining the constitutionality of the automatic gun law, 1910.
- Permission required, to hunt on lands of another Feb. 1-Sept. 1, Rhode Island, 1846; to enter upon growing crops, Minnesota, 1864; to hunt on inclosed lands of another, Florida, 1866. Written (see Written permission).

- Permits for collecting birds for scientific purposes, Massachusetts, 1870; New York, 1886; Pennsylvania, 1889.
- Personal property in game in captivity, Illinois, 1877.
- Pheasants, ring-necked, imported into Oregon, 1881; close term, Oregon, 1882.
- Photographing big game in winter, license required, Wyoming, 1905.
- Pits, for capturing deer prohibited, Michigan, 1887.
- Platform, Forest and Stream, antisale, 1894; Hornaday's Sportsman's, 1910.
- Plover, close season, Massachusetts, 1835; 1849; no open season (included with insectivorous birds), Vermont, 1851.
- Plumage, Florida, 1877; California, 1895; Massachusetts, 1897, 1898; Maryland (seizure of gulls), 1900; Louisiana, 1907 (decision in *State v. Schwartz*); Shea bill, New York, 1910, 1911; New Jersey, 1911.
- Pneumatic boats prohibited, Michigan, 1897.
- Poachers arrested on Laysan Island, 1909.
- Poison (see Drugs).
- Police boards (county) to pass ordinances to protect game, Mississippi, 1856.
- Police, ducking, Maryland, 1872.
- Police juries to pass ordinances to protect game, Louisiana, 1896.
- Police officers to enforce game law, New York, 1869.
- Possession, person chasing deer in close season deemed in possession thereof, New York, 1844.
- Posted lands, trespassing, New York, 1869; District of Columbia, 1878.
- Prairie chicken, close season, Wisconsin, 1851; close term (5 years, New York, 1860); 10 years, New York, 1862; 10 years, New York, 1867; 5 years, New Jersey, 1866; 2 years, Colorado, 1867; 6 years, New Jersey, 1874; netting prohibited, Indiana, 1867; bag limits, Iowa, 1878; season opened Illinois, 1911.
- Private preserves, Caton preserve, Illinois, 1858; Blooming Grove Park, Pa., 1871.
- Privilege, hunting game declared a privilege, Arkansas, 1889.
- Publication of game law, reading at head of militia companies, South Carolina, 1789; Mississippi, 1803; Florida, 1828; in newspaper 4 weeks before opening of season, Delaware, 1859; in newspaper at county seat in April, Wisconsin, 1867; Minnesota, 1871; in pamphlet form, New York, 1873; Wisconsin, 1887; summaries issued by United States Department of Agriculture, 1900.
- Publications (see Game law publications).
- Punt guns (see Big guns).
- Quail, close season (New York, 1708); New York, 1791; Massachusetts, 1818; New Jersey, 1820; close term, 2 years, Galveston Island, Tex., 1860; 3 years, Pennsylvania (Berks County), 1870; bobwhite introduced in Utah, 1871, and Idaho, 1875; California Valley, in Washington, 1857; bag limits, Iowa, 1878; European, introduced in New England, 1879; shooting on the ground, Ohio, 1904.
- Quail disease (*Colibacillosis tetraonidarum*), 1907.
- Quail, netting prohibited, Indiana, 1867; possession for preservation over winter permitted, New York, 1867; Pennsylvania, 1869; sale prohibited, Tennessee, 1911.
- Rabbits, close season, New Jersey, 1820; hunting with ferrets (see Ferrets); protection removed, West Virginia, 1911.
- Rail protected, Pennsylvania, 1859; Delaware, 1859.
- Reedbirds, close season, Pennsylvania, 1859; Delaware, 1859.
- Reelfoot Lake fish and game preserve, Tennessee, 1909.
- Repeals, protection of muskrat, Vermont, 1801, 1829; game laws of 1729, 1738, 1745, 1766, Tennessee, 1809; act incorporating West Jersey Game Protective Association, 1896; county laws, Alabama, 1907; Tennessee, 1903; Texas, 1903; Virginia, 1903; Massachusetts antispring shooting law of 1870, 1871; Missouri game law of 1905, 1907; Michigan hunting accident law, 1911.
- Reservations, bird, Florida, 1903; 26 established, 1909; National Monument, Mount Olympus, Wash., 1909; National Parks, Yellowstone, Wyo., 1872; General Grant, Sequoia, and Yosemite, Cal., 1890; Mount Rainier, Wash., 1899; Glacier, Mont., 1910.
- Resident license, Michigan, 1895; North Dakota, 1895; Alabama, 1907; Louisiana, 1908; New York, 1908; Massachusetts, 1909; Texas, 1909; repealed, West Virginia, 1911.
- Residents, hunting privileges, Virginia, 1819, 1833; landowners authorized to arrest nonresident hunters, New Jersey, 1837.
- Rest days, Susquehanna Flats, Md., 1872; Barnegat Bay, N. J., 1879; Housatonic River, Conn., 1880; Pennsylvania, 1883; Currituck Sound, N. C., 1897; (deer) Massachusetts, 1882.
- Revision of game laws, New Jersey, 1846; New York, 1867, 1871, 1908; Pennsylvania, 1878; Michigan, 1901; Georgia, 1903; Maine, 1903; Ohio, 1904; Utah, 1909; Delaware, 1911; Kansas, 1911.
- Reynolds, C. B., Book of the Game Laws, 1890.
- Rhode Island, first law on game birds, prohibiting spring shooting, shooting on lands of another without permission, Feb. 1 to Sept. 1, 1846; prohibiting use of ferrets or weasels in hunting hares or rabbits, 1860; special constable to enforce game law, 1874; commission on birds, 1899.
- Rifles prohibited, Core Sound, N. C., 1893; for shooting water fowl, Illinois, 1911; North Dakota, 1911; for shooting deer, New Jersey, 1909.
- Ring shooting boobies on Currituck Sound prohibited Nov. 10 to Feb. 15, North Carolina, 1899.
- Robin, close season, Massachusetts, 1818; protection throughout the year, Connecticut, 1850; New Jersey, 1850; Massachusetts (1850), 1855; sale prohibited, Tennessee, 1911.
- Ruffed grouse, close season, (New York, 1708); New York, 1791; Massachusetts, 1818; New Jersey, 1820; close term, 3 years, New Jersey, 1869; bag limits, Iowa, 1878.
- Sage hen, close season, Nevada, 1861; sale prohibited in close season, Wyoming, 1869.

- Sailboats prohibited, New York, 1869, 1886; New Jersey (Barnegat Bay), 1879; Wisconsin, 1887.
- Sailing for wildfowl prohibited, New York, 1869, 1886; New Jersey (Barnegat Bay), 1879.
- Sailing on Sunday to locate birds for future day, prohibited on Currituck Sound, N. C., 1897.
- Salary, State warden, Michigan, \$1,200, 1887; \$3,000, 1907.
- Sale prohibited in close season—marsh birds, Massachusetts, 1836; quail, partridge, woodcock, New York, 1837; big game [and game birds], Wyoming, 1869; waterfowl killed in State, Illinois, 1903; imported game, Massachusetts, 1906. Prohibited throughout year—imported or native nongame birds, Massachusetts, 1855; all protected birds (except private sale), Kansas, 1886; (quail, partridge, and woodcock), Michigan, 1895; game killed in Territory, New Mexico, 1897; all protected game, Montana, 1897; Michigan, 1901; Missouri, 1905; Oregon, 1905; Alabama, 1907; robins and quail, Tennessee, 1911.
- Salt lick, use for killing deer prohibited (New York, 1871; Pennsylvania, 1873; Vermont, 1896).
- Schools, instruction in game preservation and reading of game laws, Nevada, 1901; instruction in habits and protection of birds, Oklahoma, 1905.
- Search (constables authorized to search suspected places for red skins of deer, Virginia, 1738).
- Search without warrant, Ohio, 1904; Massachusetts, 1910.
- Seasons abolished for hunting big game and residents allowed to kill at any time for family use, Wyoming, 1890.
- Seasons defined by days of week, Oregon, 1905.
- Seasons, uniform, Idaho, 1864; Colorado, 1867; Michigan, 1869; New Mexico, 1880; Montana, 1905; big game, Wyoming, 1882; South Dakota, 1897; game birds (except woodcock), Wisconsin, 1887.
- Seizure of big guns, Virginia, 1833; boats, ammunition, and arms used illegally in hunting wildfowl, Virginia, 1842.
- Sequoia National Park, California, established 1890.
- Shea bill (plumage), New York, 1910; 1911.
- Sheriffs, constables, and other police officers to enforce the game law, New York, 1869.
- Shipment, restrictions, Iowa, 1874. (See also Export.)
- Shiras bill (Federal protection of migratory birds), 1904.
- Shooting on lands of another prohibited, West Virginia, 1875; shooting without written permission prohibited, Alabama (9 counties), 1891; North Carolina (12 counties), 1896; within 3 miles of limits of cities of 50,000, Minnesota, 1907.
- Shorebirds, spring shooting prohibited, Massachusetts, 1903; on game list, Ohio, 1904.
- Shotguns required in killing deer (see Buckshot.)
- Silencers prohibited, Maine, 1909; North Dakota, 1909; Washington, 1909.
- Silz bill, New York, 1906, 1907.
- Sink boxes (see Batteries).
- Skiffs, use prohibited in hunting wildfowl in Accomac and Fairfax counties, Va., 1839.
- Slaves, to be flogged for hunting on Sunday, New Jersey, 1798; to receive 39 lashes for fire hunting, Mississippi, 1803; prohibited from fire hunting or killing game with firearms without weekly license from master or overseer, Florida, 1828.
- Small game protected, West Virginia, 1869.
- Smith, G. P., Law of Field Sports, 1886.
- Snares prohibited, Alabama (for wild turkey in 3 counties), 1854; Pennsylvania, 1869; West Virginia (rabbits), 1869; Wisconsin, 1887.
- Sneak boats licensed on Susquehanna Flats, Md., 1872; prohibited, Wisconsin, 1887.
- Snipe, close season, Massachusetts, 1818; Rhode Island, 1846; Alabama (3 counties), 1854; spring shooting prohibited, Rhode Island, 1846; Massachusetts, 1870; bag limit, Iowa, 1878.
- Snow hunting prohibited, Delaware, 1887; Oregon, 1898.
- Society for Protection of Game and Fish, Ohio, 1871.
- Song birds (see Nongame birds.)
- South Carolina (nonresidents, 1755; close season on deer, fire hunting, 1769); fire hunting prohibited, 1785-1788; close season on deer, 1789 protection of insectivorous birds and turkey buzzard, 1872; county game wardens, 1905 Audubon Society incorporated, 1907; chief game warden, 1910.
- South Dakota, first game law, 1875; nonresident prohibited from hunting big game, every fifth year closed, uniform open season, 1897 (repealed, 1899); nonresidents hunting big game must have guide who is a deputy game warden, 1901.
- Sparrow (see English sparrow).
- Spears, setting for deer prohibited, New York, 1803.
- Sportsman's platform, published by W. T. Hornaday, 1910.
- Spring guns prohibited, Minnesota, 1869; Wisconsin, 1887.
- Spring shooting bills defeated, New York, 1906; Massachusetts, New York, North Dakota, Wisconsin, 1911.
- Spring shooting prohibited, Rhode Island, 1846; Michigan, 1859, 1869; New York, 1860; Massachusetts, 1870; West Virginia, 1875; Pennsylvania, 1883; Wisconsin, 1887; Wisconsin (conditionally), 1893; New York, 1903; Montana, 1905; New Jersey (part), 1908. (See p. 10.)
- Squirrels, first close season, Pennsylvania, 5 counties, 1841; New Jersey, 1874; bill protecting throughout the year vetoed, New York, 1907.
- State Fish, Game, and Forest League organized, New York, 1865.
- State game and fish commissioner, Alabama, 1907.
- State game fund abolished, Illinois, 1911; merged in general fund, Wisconsin, 1911.
- State game preserve (see Game preserve).
- State game warden (see Warden).
- State park, Ohio (Licking Reservoir), 1894.
- Steam, boats propelled by, prohibited for capturing game, New York, 1869; New Jersey, (Barnegat Bay), 1879; New York, 1886; Wisconsin, 1887.

- Storage of game, decision, Missouri, 1898; under bond, New York, 1902; prohibited, Minnesota, 1905; Washington, 1909.
- Stuckenbruck bill (meadowlark), California, 1909.
- Sulphur, not to be used in smoking out rabbits, Connecticut, 1897.
- Summer shooting (woodcock) prohibited, Ohio, 1857.
- Sunday, hunting prohibited, Delaware, 1750, 1795; New Jersey, 1798; Tennessee, 1741, 1803; Alabama and Mississippi, 1803; Ohio, 1805; Indiana, 1807, 1817; Illinois, 1821; Minnesota, 1849; Arkansas, 1855; Iowa, 1855; Florida, 1859; sailing to locate birds, North Carolina, 1897.
- Suspension of law by county supervisors, Kansas, 1861.
- Suspension of open season, Vermont, 1908; Massachusetts, 1909.
- Suydam, Charles, Fur, Fin, and Feather, 1868.
- Swan, close season, Nevada, 1861.
- Swivel guns (see Big guns).
- Tagging game, New York, 1911.
- Tame deer exempt, New Hampshire, 1816.
- Tariff Act, 1894, provision prohibiting entry of eggs of game birds. (Compare Egg Act, 1902.)
- Teller bill, Congress, 1897.
- Tennessee, Sunday hunting prohibited, 1741, 1803; salaries of State officers paid in skins, 1787; game laws of 1729, 1738, 1745, 1766, repealed 1809; constitutional provision authorizing local legislation, 1870; A. O. U. law, game law, State warden, 1903; department of game, fish, and forestry, 1905; attempt to depose State warden, 1909; Reelfoot Lake fish and game preserve, 1909; sale of robins and quail prohibited, 1911.
- Territorial game and fish warden (see Warden).
- Texas, first game law (local), 1860; killing of last buffalo, 1889; general game law including A. O. U. law; repeal of county laws, 1903; jurisdiction fish and oyster commissioner extended to game, 1907; nonresident license, 1907; resident license, 1909; public game preserve, 1911.
- Training dogs on game birds in close season, prohibited, Michigan, 1891.
- Trapping, Wisconsin (game birds), 1854; nonresident license, Arkansas, 1875.
- Traps (for deer) prohibited, New York, 1803; Michigan, 1887; (for game), Wisconsin, 1887.
- Trespass, decision in case of *Chew v. Thompson*, New Jersey, 1827 (trespass with guns); in growing crops, Minnesota, 1864; on grounds surrounding dwelling, New York, 1862, 1867; on posted lands, New York, 1869; on posted lands, District of Columbia, 1878; hunting on highways prohibited, Kansas, 1886; hunting in standing grain prohibited, Minnesota, 1887; on bird reservations, 1906.
- Turkey buzzards protected, South Carolina, 1872; Kansas, 1876; District of Columbia, 1878; Virginia, 1879.
- Turkey pens prohibited (Perry County, Pennsylvania, 1840), 3 counties, Alabama, 1854.
- Tusk hunters convicted, Wyoming, 1907.
- Tusk hunting a felony, Wyoming, 1907.
- Uniform action in preventing spring shooting, Wisconsin, 1893.
- Uniform open seasons, Idaho, July 1 to Feb. 1, 1864; Colorado, Aug. 15 to Jan. 1, 1867; Michigan, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, 1869; Alabama, Sept. 1 to Mar. 1 (Mobile County only), 1871; New Mexico, Sept. 1 to May 1, 1880; Montana, Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, 1905; big game, Wyoming, Oct. 1 to 31, 1882; South Dakota, Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 1897; game birds (except woodcock), Wisconsin, Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, 1887.
- Uniformity in State legislation, committee appointed, Michigan, 1897.
- Unnaturalized foreign-born residents prohibited from hunting or owning guns or rifles, Pennsylvania, 1909.
- Upland plover, close season, Rhode Island, 1846.
- Upper Peninsula, special season for deer, Michigan, 1887.
- Utah, first game law, 1872; fish and game warden, 1897; codification of game law, 1909.
- Vermont (close season on deer, 1779); close season on muskrats, 1797-1801, 1812-29; protecting nongame birds, 1851; fish and game league, 1890; fish commission reorganized as fish and game commission, 1892; fund contributed for paying claims on account of damage by deer to crops, 1902; governor authorized to suspend hunting season, 1908; reopening of doe season, 1909; doe law restored, 1911; appraisal of deer on lands inclosed for parks, 1911.
- Vetoes, Act of Congress protecting buffalo, 1874; establishing bird day and a game commission, California, 1907; New York, protecting gray squirrels throughout the year, 1907; appropriating \$20,000 for a buffalo herd in the Adirondack Park, New York, 1907; allowing fruit growers to destroy birds injuring their crops, Oregon, 1907; game bill exempting warden service from civil-service law, New Jersey, 1910.
- Virginia (close season for deer, 1699); close term for deer, 1772-1776; prohibiting fire hunting, 1792; close season for deer, 1801; law granting hunting privileges to owners of shores, 1819; shortening open season for deer, 1830; protecting wildfowl by prohibiting night hunting or use of big guns, 1832; exempting residents from certain penalties in Act of 1832, 1833; exempting residents from provision requiring warrants for seizure of big guns, 1834; prohibiting use of skiffs in hunting wildfowl in Accomac and Fairfax counties, 1839; prohibiting nonresidents from killing wildfowl below head of tide water, 1841; amending Act of 1841 by authorizing officers to seize boats, tackle, ammunition and arms used in hunting wildfowl illegally, 1842; running deer with dogs in close season, 1856; decision in *McCready v. Virginia*, 1877; act protecting buzzards, 1879; nongame birds, 1903.
- Wardens (first local, Massachusetts, 1739; deer Reeves, Massachusetts, 1764); fish wardens, New Hampshire, 1809; moose wardens, Maine, 1852; game constable, New York, 1871; game warden (town), Connecticut, 1883; game warden (State), Minnesota, 1887; fish and game

- warden department, with first salaried warden Michigan, 1887; game warden, Wisconsin, 1887; chief fish and game protector, New York, 1888; special constable, Wyoming, 1890; game and fish protector, Oregon, 1893; game and fish warden, Missouri, 1895; West Virginia, 1897; New Mexico, 1903; fish and game warden, Iowa, 1897; Utah, 1897; Idaho, 1899; State warden, Tennessee, 1903; wardens, Georgia, 1903; South Carolina, 1907; Alaska, 1908; game warden made fire warden, Michigan, 1907; chief game warden, South Carolina, 1910; office under supervision of University, Kansas, 1911 (see also Commissioners).
- Warden as guide, South Dakota, 1901.
- Ward-McIlhenny Game Preserve, Louisiana, 1911.
- Warrant, arrest without, by members of Central Association, New Jersey, 1874; search without, Massachusetts, 1904; Ohio, 1904.
- Washington, first game law, 1865; game warden, 1890; hounding prohibited throughout State, 1890; establishment of Mount Rainier National Park, 1899; Mount Olympus National Monument, 1909; silencers, 1909; aliens not permitted to own guns except under license and consular certificate, 1911.
- Waste of game prohibited, Wyoming, 1871, 1882; Colorado, 1872.
- Water, killing deer in, prohibited, Michigan, 1887; Wisconsin, 1897; North Carolina, 1905; shooting wildfowl in open water prohibited, New Jersey, 1852; using batteries or blinds in North Carolina (Currituck Sound), 1870; Wisconsin, 1887.
- Waterfowl protected, Indiana, 1879; Delaware, 1885.
- Weasels, use prohibited in hunting rabbits, Rhode Island, 1860.
- Weeks bill (migratory birds), 1908.
- West Jersey Game Protective Association incorporated, New Jersey, 1873; act repealed, 1896.
- West Virginia, first game law, 1868; first comprehensive nongame bird law, 1869; shooting on land of another near occupied dwelling prohibited, 1875; spring shooting prohibited, 1875; game and fish warden, 1897; A. O. U. "model law," 1907; repeal of resident license and removal of protection on rabbits, 1911.
- Wichita game refuge, Oklahoma, established, 1905; appropriation for fencing, 1906; transfer of buffalo, 1907.
- Wildfowl, first protection, Virginia, 1832, 1833; night shooting prohibited, Virginia, 1832; New Jersey, 1839, North Carolina, 1869; use of skiffs in hunting prohibited, Virginia, 1839; nonresidents prohibited from killing, Delaware, 1839; Virginia, 1841, 1842; close season (ducks) California, 1852; prohibition of sale of killed in the State, Illinois, 1903; sailing for, prohibited, New York, 1886;
- Wild goose, close season, Ohio, 1857; Nevada, 1861.
- Wild hogs, hunting without notice, Alabama, 1856.
- Wild pigeon, netters protected, Massachusetts, 1844; last nesting, New York, 1868; last roosting, New York, 1875; nesting and roosting grounds protected, New York, 1862, 1867; Michigan, 1869; Pennsylvania, 1878; open season, Massachusetts, 1870.
- Wild turkey (first close season New York, 1708); last record in New York, 1844; close season, St. Louis County, Mo. 1851; Alabama (3 counties), 1854; snaring or catching in pens prohibited, Alabama (3 counties), 1854; baiting and blinds prohibited, Pennsylvania, 1869; close term 6 years, New Jersey, 1874; introduced in California, 1908.
- Wisconsin, first game laws, 1851; prohibiting trapping game birds, 1854; publication of game laws, 1867; prohibiting spring shooting, prohibiting killing birds for millinery purposes, authorization of 4 game wardens, and publication of fish and game laws in pamphlet form, 1887; State game warden, 1891; prohibiting spring shooting conditional on action of other States, 1893; nonresident licenses, 1897; killing deer in the water or on the ice, 1897; marking packages of fish and game, 1899; civil-service law, 1905; first oral examinations for game wardens, 1909; license fees to be paid into general fund of State, 1911.
- Woodcock, close season, New York, 1791; Massachusetts, 1818; New Jersey, 1820; summer shooting prohibited, Rhode Island, 1846; Ohio, 1857; bag limit, Iowa, 1878; close term, Louisiana, 1904; Illinois, 1911.
- Wood duck, close term, Louisiana, 1904.
- Written permission to hunt, Alabama (9 counties), 1891; Indiana, 1891; North Carolina (12 counties), 1899; decision in *Hyde v. State*, Alabama, 1908.
- Wyoming, first game law (sale), 1869; uniform open season for big game and prohibition of waste, 1882; close seasons, buffalo and other big game, 1890; special [game] constables, 1890; nonresident licenses, 1895; jurisdiction of fish commissioner extended to game, 1895; guide license, 1899; State game preserve, 1905; license for photographing big game, 1905; incursion of Indians from Colorado, 1906; Yellowstone tusk hunters convicted, 1907; tusk hunting made a felony, 1907; appropriation for feeding big game, 1909; transfer of 25 elk from Jackson Hole to Big Horn Game Preserve, 1910; game commission, 1911; appropriation for feeding elk, 1911.
- Yards, killing deer when yarded prohibited, New York, 1886.
- Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., established, 1872; act protecting game, 1894; tusk hunters convicted, 1907.
- Yosemite National Park, Cal., established, 1890.
- Young deer protected. (See Fawns.)

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